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ABSTRACT

This report inventories federal programs which assist children and youth and provides information on the amount of federal funds which finance these programs. It updates an earlier report by concentrating on an analysis of the funds provided by the several agencies and on the various categories of benefits and services for children and youth. Data on funds for the fiscal years 1960, 1963, 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1969 are provided. Also included are data on appropriations and expenditures for programs. Per capita expenditures for children and youth are analyzed, and demographic and social facts on this portion of the population are provided. Statistics are given for education and training programs, health programs, and nutrition programs. Current services and objectives for these programs are described. Other federal programs are explained such as cash benefits for children, social welfare services, employment services, and housing programs. Appendixes give tabular summaries of program funding. (DR)

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FEDERAL PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN and YOUTH

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE on CHILDREN and YOUTH

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
SOCIAL and REHABILITATION SERVICE
children's bureau

December 1967
revised 1968

PS 002160

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FEDERAL PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Interdepartmental Committee
on
Children and Youth

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Social and Rehabilitation Service
Children's Bureau
December 1967
Revised 1968

PS 002160

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20201

December 31, 1968

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to transmit to you the 1968 edition of the Survey of Federal Programs Assisting Children and Youth compiled by the Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth.

The report describes the tremendous accomplishments of recent years and the challenges that still remain.

Under your steadfast support and strong leadership since 1963:

--the Federal investment in the Nation's 81 million young people has more than doubled, reaching $13.7 billion in fiscal year 1969.

--nearly half of the total will be spent for education and training programs, 3-1/2 times more than when you took office.

The Federal Government's commitment is wide ranging. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, however, has responsibility for about two-thirds of the funds that have been made available for children and youth amoung all Federal agencies. The tempo of the Department's activities has quickened and deepened in recent years.

Much has been done to give every child a chance to fulfill his promise. But as you know, much remains to be done in the years ahead.

--In 1967, 10.7 million children--15 percent of all the Nation's children--lived in poverty.

--Almost two thirds of them received no public assistance.

--Although three times as great as in 1960, Federal expenditures for children and youth programs average less than $168 per child a year.

--Geographic, racial and economic differentials in the quantity and quality of education are great.

--The infant mortality rate is still too high.

--Adequate attention is not being given to the three-fifths of our youth who never enter college and many others who never finish.

Clearly our task is not finished. The progress that has been made must be continued. The Federal investment in children and youth must be increased and strengthened. The Nation's children are its greatest resource. It is critical that the momentum of interest and action developed in this decade be sustained and intensified.

The Committee is grateful for your continued interest and strong support of the programs for children and youth.

Sincerely,

Wilbur J Cohen

Chairman
Interdepartmental Committee
on Children and Youth

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

PREFACE

> "Our goal must be clear--to give every child the chance to fulfill his promise."
>
> - President Lyndon B. Johnson,
> Message on Welfare of Children,
> February 8, 1967

The 82 million children and youth represent one of the most important assets of the United States. The future strength and welfare of our country depend in large measure on how well we develop the potential of these human resources. No national tasks are of greater significance than adequate provision for the health, education, welfare, and social development of children and youth.

The Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth, composed of representatives of all the Federal agencies with programs serving children and youth, has a broad overview of all Federal programs for this key group in our population. Nearly three years ago, it created a special Task Force to assemble for the first time data on the amount of Federal funds being provided by the various Federal programs assisting children and youth. The results of this review were presented in a report in December, 1967. The present revision up-dates the narrative and fiscal data by one year.

The report shows that the Federal Government in recent years has made exceptional strides in improving its programs for children and youth. Expenditures in the fiscal year 1969 are estimated to exceed $13.7 billion, over 2½ times the amount spent in 1963 and over 3½ times the total in 1960. Education and training programs, in particular, have shown an unprecedented growth of 4½-fold since 1960 and almost 3½-fold since 1963, to an estimated $6.2 billion in 1969.

Nevertheless, a simple assessment of the status of children and youth in our society leads to an inescapable conclusion that serious problems abound and that unmet needs are great. Data for 1967 indicate that 10.7 million children under age 18 live in families below the poverty line. Almost two-thirds of them receive no public financial aid--Federal, State, or local.

Despite the large absolute increase in Federal funds in recent years, the total Federal contribution per child and youth under age 21 in fiscal year 1968 will average less than $168. Education and training will comprise $76 and all other programs including cash benefits and health, food and nutrition, social and welfare, employment, housing, and other services, will average $92 per capita.

Approximately half of the Federal expenditures recently are for programs directly administered by the Federal Government, and half are provided in aid to State and local governments, and in some cases private agencies. These Federal aid funds strengthen the ability of States and localities to meet major needs of children and youth. They are part of the cooperative partnership of local, State, and National governments and private agencies, through which the Nation focuses on problems which are national in scope.

FEDERAL PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH

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INTRODUCTION

This report inventories Federal programs which assist children and youth and provides information on the amount of Federal funds which finance these programs. The first edition of the report, published in December, 1967, was undertaken by the Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth as an example of program analysis involving programs administered by the many different agencies represented on the Committee. The present revision and new edition of the report follows essentially the same format and organization, but among other things provides new fiscal, statistical and narrative data, including estimates for Fiscal Year 1969.

An earlier report in 1961 concentrated on descriptions of programs. Since that time most programs then existing have substantially expanded, while many significant new ones have been initiated. The present survey centers on the analysis of the funds provided by the several agencies and on the various categories of benefits and services for children and youth. This up-dating of the report has been done at the direction of the Chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. All the agencies and offices represented in this report provided fiscal and narrative data for it, and their cooperation and participation is much appreciated.

The report provides data on funds for the fiscal years 1960, 1963, 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969. As is indicated in Appendix C, the basic intent of the survey is to report on Federal programs or portions of programs which (a) provide benefits or services for children and youth to improve their welfare directly, or (b) provide physical facilities which primarily serve children and youth. The primary objective was to report on funds for children and youth under age 21. However, certain programs which may serve youths over 21 (such as the Neighborhood Youth Corps or the Job Corps) are included entirely as well as are programs which are directly related to the welfare of infants, such as services for pregnant women.

Data are included both on budget authority (appropriations) and on outlays (expenditures) for programs or relevant portions of programs. These are classified both by agency and by major program categories. Appendix Tables A and B provide a full array of the data obtained, classified in both ways. To provide some perspective on the status of children and youth, certain demographic and other background data are also included in the report. Analysis of funds in the major program categories is also augmented by information on the status of children and youth and on their needs in each particular area.

1. SUMMARIES OF FEDERAL FUNDS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

A. CLASSIFIED BY AGENCY

Estimated outlays (expenditures) for children and youth in fiscal year 1969 will total about $13.7 billion, compared with $5.4 billion in 1963, and $3.9 billion in 1960. Of the total of approximately $13.7 billion in 1969, an estimated $8.5 billion, 62%, will be spent by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Within this Department, in turn, the Office of Education will make outlays of $3.4 billion, or 40% of HEW funds. The Social Security Administration will spend $2.8 billion and the Social and Rehabilitation Service 1/ $2.2 billion. In addition, the Public Health Service will spend nearly $142 million, and other agencies (e.g., "Special Institutions") will provide lesser sums.

Seven Cabinet departments and five other agencies support or conduct significant programs which assist children and youth. Chart I and Table 1 summarize outlays for each agency.

HEW outlays will have increased over four-fold between 1960 and 1969. The sharpest relative increase has been an eight-fold increase in expenditures by the Office of Education.

The Department of Defense will spend the next largest amount among the several agencies--$1.4 billion, principally for technical training and health services for active duty military personnel, for medical care of dependents, and for the maintenance of schools for dependents of military personnel.

The Office of Economic Opportunity, created in 1964, will have estimated outlays of $1.1 billion in fiscal 1969 for a wide variety of programs to assist children and youth of low income and disadvantaged families. About 60% of the funds are for training and work experience through such programs as the Job Corps and the Neighborhood Youth Corps; the balance is mostly for Head Start and other Community Action programs.

The remaining agencies of the Federal Government will make expenditures of about $2.6 billion for children and youth, or 19% of the Federal total. The outlays are by the following agencies:

1/ On August 15, 1967, a new agency, the Social and Rehabilitation Service was established in D.H.E.W. to carry out the functions of the Welfare Administration, the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, the Administration on Aging, and the Mental Retardation Division of the Public Health Service.

- Nearly $1.1 billion by the Department of Agriculture, largely for food and nutrition programs and cooperative extension work.

- About .6 billion by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, principally for college housing loans and low rent public housing.

- $320 million by the Veterans Administration, mostly compensation and pensions for dependents of deceased servicemen and veterans, and education and training of war orphans.

- $157 million by the Department of Labor, mainly for training and employment services. (In addition, $400 million for Neighborhood Youth Corps and related programs are delegated to the Department by the Office of Economic Opportunity.)

- $174 million by the Civil Service Commission for health benefits for dependents and income maintenance payments from the retirement and disability trust fund.

- $98 million by the Department of the Interior, primarily for education and welfare services to Indian children and youths.

- $80 million by the National Science Foundation for improvement of pre-college and undergraduate education in the sciences, including institutes for the training of elementary and high school teachers.

- $39 million by the Railroad Retirement Board, nearly all for survivor benefits.

- $12 million by the Department of Justice, for the confinement, treatment, and rehabilitation of Federal offenders below age 21.

Table 1 presents the totals for all the Government programs. Outlays in 1969 total about $13.7 billion, compared to $3.7 million in 1960.

Table A in the Appendix provides additional detailed information on Federal funds for each agency. It provides data on expenditures for each agency, and for each bureau within that agency, listed in most instances by the accounts which fund benefits and services for children and youth.

The magnitude and the forward thrust of the programs for children and youth are indicated by the budget authority--the appropriations--which are provided for these programs. Estimated appropriations for fiscal year 1969 for all programs for children and youth total $13.9 billion, or 3½ times the $4.1 billion enacted in 1960. Table 2 compares the budget authority for each agency, both including and excluding services for active duty military personnel.

Table A in the Appendix, previously mentioned, also includes data on the budget authority for each agency, by bureau and by appropriation account or program in most instances.

TABLE 1

OUTLAYS (EXPENDITURES) FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH 1/

CLASSIFIED BY AGENCY
SELECTED FISCAL YEARS

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	1960 Actual	1963 Actual	1966 Actual	1967 Actual	1968 Estimat	1969 Estimate
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	-	-	617.5	984.0	1,142.	1,082.8
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	375.6	563.5	684.3	915.6	1,030.	1,102.2
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	849.0	1,022.6	1,096.6	1,437.7	1,387.	1,433.4
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE:						
Office of Education	420.6	578.2	1,844.1	3,044.5	3,584.	3,400.4
Public Health Service	36.9	59.9	135.2	158.0	163.	141.9
Social and Rehabilitation Service	580.9	811.8	1,185.1	1,432.5	1,609.	2,182.8
*Social Security Administration	999.0	1,435.0	2,167.0	2,185.0	2,440.	2,758.0
Special Institutions and Educational TV	8.2	13.9	21.1	26.1	29.	38.0
TOTAL, HEW	2,045.7	2,898.7	5,352.5	6,846.1	7,826.	8,521.0
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ..	281.1	385.5	447.8	517.4	523.	577.1
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	50.9	63.4	80.0	89.1	90.	98.2
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	5.7	7.3	11.7	13.1	13.	12.1
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	15.8	43.3	127.7	142.3	148.	157.3
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION	156.0	203.8	266.6	310.0	350.	375.0
*CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION	10.4	82.1	116.2	134.0	151.	173.8
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION	46.6	70.6	76.7	74.8	84.	79.6
*RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD	29.6	29.1	30.9	32.9	37.	39.2
TOTAL	3,866.5	5,370.0	8,908.3	11,786.0	12,786.	13,651.6

1/ For details, see Appendix A

TABLE 2

BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH 1/

CLASSIFIED BY AGENCY
SELECTED FISCAL YEARS

(In millions of dollars)

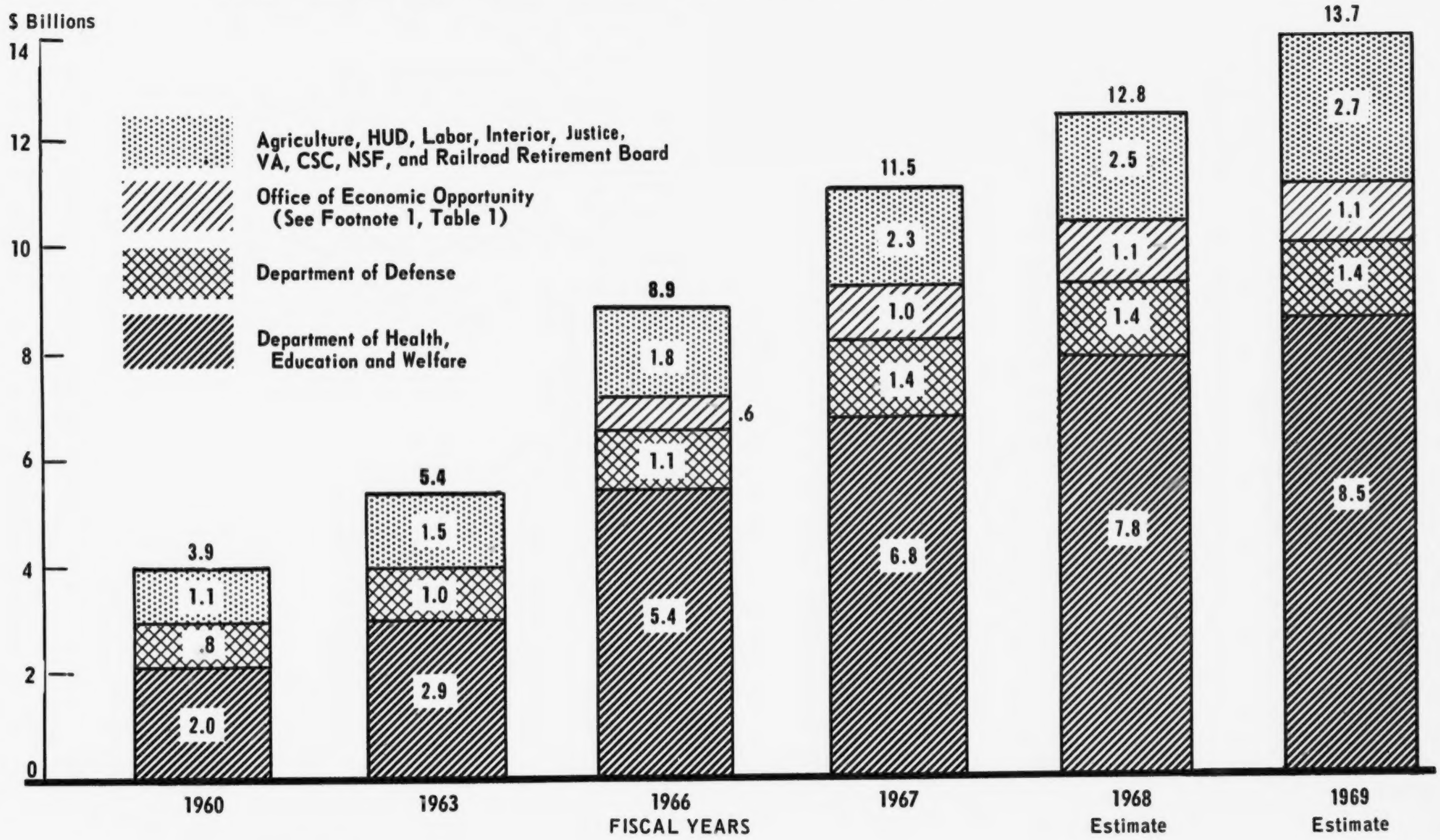
Agency	1960 Actual	1963 Actual	1966 Actual	1967 Actual	1968 Estimate	1969 Estimate
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	-	-	833.3	1,021.9	1,017.6	1,070.4
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	382.6	516.2	684.6	743.2	840.1	720.7
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	867.4	1,016.0	1,142.7	1,461.1	1,414.4	1,455.2
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE:						
Office of Education	444.8	613.3	3,145.2	4,001.4	4,137.2	3,578.5
Public Health Service	37.9	67.6	161.7	211.1	206.9	214.4
Social and Rehabilitation Service	581.5	821.1	1,219.5	1,489.7	1,623.8	2,191.8
*Social Security Administration 2/...........	999.0	1,435.0	2,167.0	2,185.0	2,444.0	2,758.0
Special Institutions and Educational TV	6.3	18.3	27.0	24.3	29.1	30.9
TOTAL, HEW	2,069.5	2,955.3	6,720.4	7,911.5	8,436.9	8,773.4
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	330.8	411.0	442.8	777.8	2,142.7	918.3
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	53.2	65.4	82.2	91.2	95.4	103.0
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	6.0	7.8	10.8	10.4	10.8	11.7
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	15.9	47.9	156.7	175.0	180.8	191.3
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION	156.0	203.8	266.6	310.0	350.0	375.0
*CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION	10.4	82.1	116.2	134.0	151.1	173.8
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION	47.9	73.6	79.0	76.7	85.8	81.0
*RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD 2/.................	29.6	29.1	30.8	32.9	37.0	39.2
TOTAL	3,969.4	5,408.2	10,566.2	12,745.7	14,762.7	13,913.0

1/ For details, see Appendix A

2/ Benefit Expenditures from the Trust Fund are substituted for Budget Authority data since the appropriations for these programs generally consist of the receipts becoming available.

Chart 1

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH—BY AGENCY



B. CLASSIFIED BY CATEGORY

In fiscal year 1960, $1.6 billion, or approximately 42% of all Federal outlays (expenditures) for children and youth, were for cash benefits through Social Security, assistance payments, and other income maintenance programs. About $1.3 billion, or only 35%, were for education and training. Health programs then totaled only $352 million.

Almost all Federal programs for children and youth have increased significantly in the 8 years since 1960. As is evident from Chart II and Table 3, human resource investment programs--particularly education and training and health services--have shown substantial and rapid increase. In fiscal 1969, education and training and health services will constitute $7.6 billion, or 56%, of all Federal expenditures to assist children and youth. Although cash benefits payments have more than doubled, from $1.6 billion to $4.2 billion, they will represent only 31% of the total aid in 1969.

Outlays for all Federal programs for children and youth are estimated to total $13.7 billion in fiscal 1969.

Outlays for education and training programs will amount to $6.2 billion in 1969, or 45% of the total. Of the total of $6.2 billion in 1969, preschool, elementary, and secondary education will receive about $2.5 billion, mostly from the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Office of Economic Opportunity. Higher education will receive $1.7 billion, mostly from the Office of Education and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Defense, and the National Science Foundation. Expenditures of $2 billion for vocational and technical education and work-training and related programs will be made by the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Department of Defense, the Department of Labor, and the Office of Education in HEW.

Outlays for health programs in 1969 are estimated at $1.4 billion. The bulk of the health programs for children and youth are in three groups: Department of Defense outlays for health services for dependents of military personnel and for active duty military personnel under age 21; Public Health Service programs; and Social Rehabilitation Service programs, both through the Children's Bureau and the Medical Services Administration. Moreover, the Office of Economic Opportunity also has provided significant expenditures for the health of children and youth through Head Start and other community action programs. Altogether the expenditures for health services and related research, training, and facilities will comprise about 10% of the total Federal aid to children and youth.

Cash benefits totaling $4.2 billion in 1969 comprise the second largest category, 31% of total aid. More than two-thirds of this total is for dependents' benefits through the Old-Age and Survivors and Disability Insurance system. Assistance payments to dependent families comprise about 25% of the total.

All other categories comprise $1.8 billion, or about 13% of estimated outlays in 1969. They include:

- About $.6 billion for food and nutrition, entirely by the Department of Agriculture utilizing the special milk, school lunch, food stamp, commodity distribution, and similar programs.
- $374 million for social welfare and rehabilitation services, including the support of welfare services by the Assistance Payments Administration, the Children's Bureau, and various other agencies, and support of rehabilitation by the Rehabilitation Services Administration.
- $70 million for the employment services and $1 million for labor standards, by the Department of Labor.
- $802 million for all other programs, principally the housing programs of the Department of Agriculture and of the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs.

Comparable data on distribution and the trends in budget authority, classified by category, are presented in Table 4. A complete distribution of programs classified by category and by agency is included in Table B in the Appendix and provides data on both budget authority and outlays.

NOTE: For purposes of analysis and planning it is necessary and useful to classify programs and expenditures by categories, but sight should never be lost of a very important current trend. The once apparently clearcut lines neatly dividing functional fields have now given way before a more flexible, multifaceted and comprehensive approach. Today, health agencies are concerned with housing and jobs, schools provide meals and offer health services, and social agencies are concerned with training, employment, and health.

Chart 2

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH – BY CATEGORY

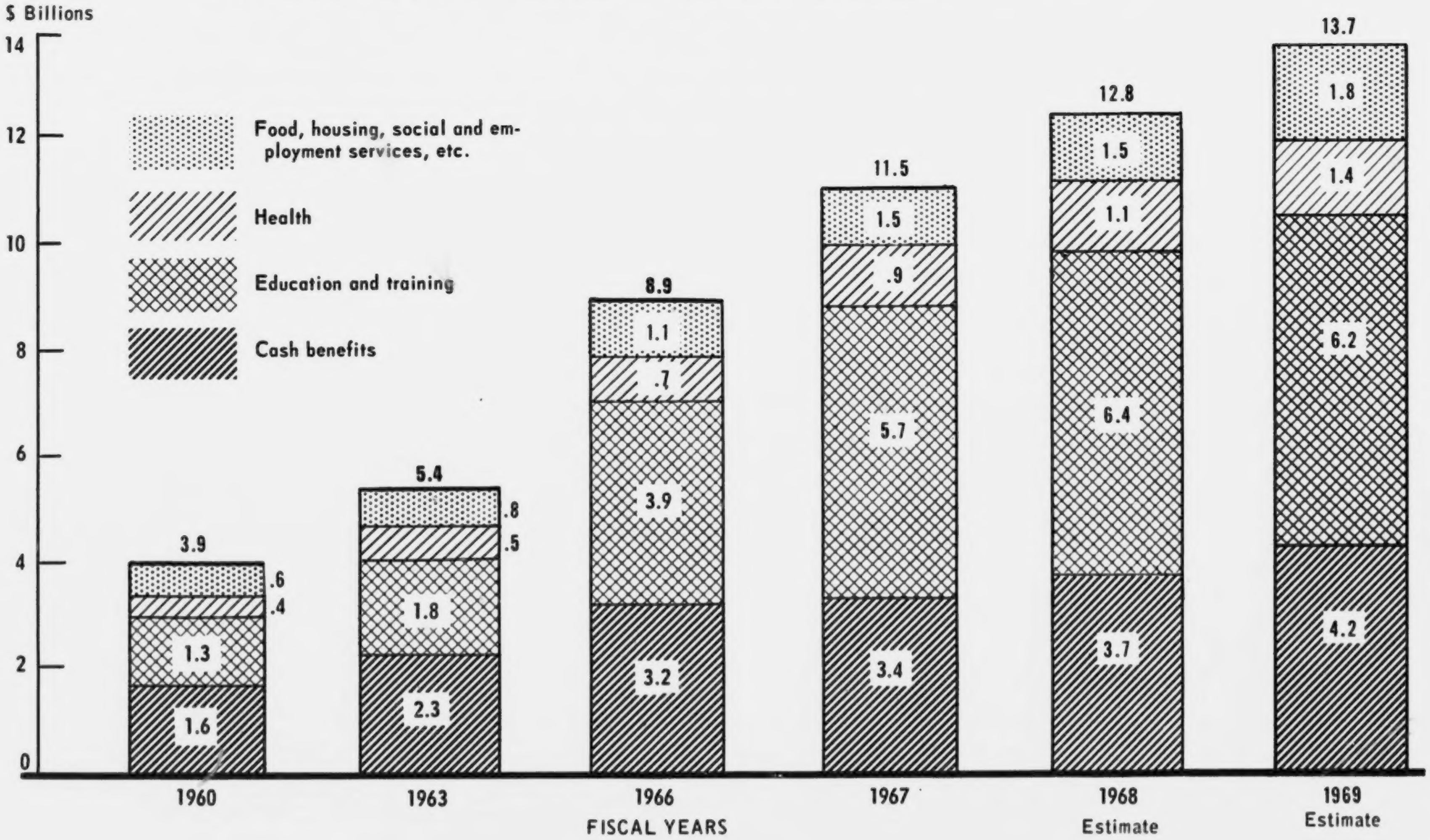


TABLE 3

OUTLAYS FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Classified by Functional Category
Selected Fiscal Years

(In millions of dollars)

Category	1960 Actual	1963 Actual	1966 Actual	1967 Actual	1968 Estimate	1969 Estimate
EDUCATION AND TRAINING:						
Preschool[1/], Elementary[2/] and Secondary........................	407.2	545.4	1,604.0	2,306.4	2,691.3	2,491.4
Higher Education..................	439.3	618.8	941.5	1,523.1	1,743.1	1,742.4
Vocational, Technical, and Other..	488.3	622.0	1,358.1	1,870.1	1,931.4	1,954.6
Subtotal	1,334.9	1,786.2	3,903.6	5,739.2	6,365.7	6,188.4
CASH BENEFITS:						
Dependents' benefits[3/]............	1,179.5	1,656.9	2,458.0	2,522.4	2,820.7	3,169.3
Assistance Payments...............	467.1	624.6	767.8	842.2	863.0	1,075.0
Other.............................	2.0	2.7	3.6	3.7	5.1	4.3
Subtotal......................	1,648.6	2,284.2	3,229.3	3,368.3	3,688.8	4,248.6
HEALTH:						
Public Health Service.............	36.9	59.9	126.3	145.3	142.9	120.1
Social and Rehabilitation Service.	35.3	52.9	126.4	261.3	384.8	659.0
Department of Defense.............	275.8	319.1	327.5	417.5	447.1	462.9
Other.............................	4.0	67.4	96.7	120.1	132.4	156.6
Subtotal......................	352.1	499.3	676.9	944.3	1,107.2	1,398.6
FOOD AND NUTRITION..................	318.7	358.0	398.9	458.2	514.4	568.1
SOCIAL, WELFARE, AND REHABILITATION SERVICES..........................	74.9	123.6	244.8	282.3	313.5	374.0
EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND LABOR STANDARDS.........................	11.8	23.4	46.0	63.1	66.7	71.2
ALL OTHER (including housing).......	125.4	295.3	408.9	641.4	729.7	802.7
TOTAL...............................	3,866.5	5,370.0	8,908.3	11,496.8	12,786.0	13,651.6

1/ Including Head Start (1966-1969)

2/ Including Head Start-Follow Through (1968-1969)

3/ Principally Social Security.

TABLE 4

BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Classified by Functional Category
Selected Fiscal Years

(In millions of dollars)

Category	1960 Actual	1963 Actual	1966 Actual	1967 Actual	1968 Estimate	1969 Estimate
EDUCATION AND TRAINING:						
Preschool, Elementary, and Secondary	401.6	553.2	2,124.2	2,517.9	3,019.6	**2,794.3**
Higher Education	527.0	671.9	1,752.0	2,570.8	3,497.8	**1,946.8**
Vocational, Technical, and Other	491.0	630.4	1,604.3	1,934.8	1,926.0	**1,972.1**
Subtotal	1,419.5	1,855.5	5,480.5	7,023.5	8,443.3	6,713.2
CASH BENEFITS:						
Dependents' benefits 1/........	1,179.5	1,656.9	2,458.0	2,522.4	2,820.6	3,169.2
Assistance Payments	467.1	624.6	767.8	842.2	863.0	1,075.0
Other	2.0	2.8	3.6	3.7	5.3	4.3
Subtotal	1,648.7	2,284.3	3,229.4	3,368.4	3,688.9	4,248.6
HEALTH:						
Public Health Service	37.9	67.6	152.8	191.8	176.6	190.7
Social and Rehabilitation Service	35.5	53.3	160.0	296.4	400.9	660.2
Department of Defense	284.1	308.7	337.4	429.0	461.5	471.4
Other	4.2	67.4	99.7	123.1	131.4	161.6
Subtotal	361.6	496.9	749.8	1,040.4	1,170.4	1,483.9
FOOD AND NUTRITION	365.6	446.7	558.7	606.9	664.3	693.8
SOCIAL WELFARE AND REHABILITATION SERVICES	75.4	132.6	245.7	304.5	310.7	381.8
EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND LABOR STANDARDS	11.9	23.4	46.0	66.4	70.2	74.8
ALL OTHER (including housing) ...	86.8	168.8	256.1	335.6	414.9	316.9
TOTAL	3,969.4	5,408.2	10,566.2	12,745.7	14,762.7	13,913.0

1/ Trust fund expenditures are substituted for Budget Authority as the amount of benefit payments from trust funds is determined by legislation rather than appropriation. The amounts are principally for Social Security.

2. PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

One way to look at Federal programs for children and youth is through an analysis of per capita expenditures. Table 5 presents such an analysis.

Table 5 shows that in 1969 estimated Federal expenditures:

- Average $168 for each child and youth under age 21.
- Are over three (3.1) times as great per capita as they were in 1960.
- Have shifted in composition during the 9 years, because the relative weight of cash benefits declined as education and training and health programs grew more rapidly.
- Are devoted 45% to education and training, 31% to cash benefits, 10% to health, and about 13% to all other purposes.

It is evident that the Federal contribution is significant and rising. Some social researchers consider it, however, relatively modest in relation to overall national education and training outlays that in 1969 might average between $625 and $725 per child and yough, and health outlays that might be on the order of $250 per person for the overall population and somewhat less than this for those in the youthful age groups.

Federal funds are increasingly being directed toward the poor and disadvantaged. The impact of such programs on the 10.7 million children under age 18 and an estimated 1.2 million in the 18-21 age group living in poor families deserves central attention. In the $13.7 billion of expenditures for children and youth in 1969, the principal programs directed at the children and youth of the poor are those of the Office of Economic Opportunity ($1.0 billion), the Office of Education program for education of the disadvantaged ($1.1 billion), the Social and Rehabilitation Service assistance payments (1.1 billion), and the Department of Agriculture food stamp and surplus food distribution programs (.2 billion). Various other programs of the several agencies would bring the total of programs concentrated on the poor to about $5 billion. However, not all these expenditures would reach the poor, since non-poor families also benefit in the educational area particularly.

For the 111.9 million children and youth under 22 in poverty, the special programs would amount to over $400 for each child and youth in poverty. In addition, if they shared pro rata in the remaining expenditures (which is probably not the case), their per capita average would be about $125, which would bring the total to between $500 and $550 per year for each child and youth in poverty, on the average.

TABLE 5

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Selected Fiscal Years

Category	Expenditures in Millions of Dollars 1960 Actual	 1963 Actual	 1968 Estimate	 1969 Estimate	Per Capita Expenditures in Dollars 1960 Actual	 1963 Actual	 1968 Estimate	 1969 Estimate
EXPENDITURES:								
Education and training	1,334.9	1,786.2	6,365.7	6,188.4	18.59	23.08	78.19	75.93
Cash Benefits	1,648.6	2,284.2	3,688.8	4,248.6	22.96	29.51	45.31	52.13
Health	352.1	499.3	1,107.2	1,398.6	4.90	6.45	13.60	17.16
Food and nutritional benefits .	318.7	358.0	514.4	568.1	4.39	4.63	6.51	6.97
Social welfare and rehabilitation services	74.9	123.8	313.5	374.0	1.04	1.59	3.85	4.59
Employment services and labor standards	11.8	23.4	66.7	71.2	0.16	0.30	0.82	0.87
All Other (including housing) .	125.4	295.3	729.7	802.7	1.75	3.82	8.96	9.85
TOTAL	3,866.5	5,370.0	12,786.0	13,651.6	53.85	68.09	157.08	167.50
POPULATION:								
Children and Youth (millions) 1/	71.8	77.4	81.4	81.5				

1/ The figures for 1960 and 1963 and the estimate for 1968 are based on data from the Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports. For 1969, the estimate used is the same as the projection for 1970 (81.5 million under age 21).

3. DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL FACTS ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

In 1968, there were over 81 million children and youth under 21 years of age in the United States, an increase of 34 million over the 1940 figures. In that same period the number of pre-school age children, (under 5 years of age), increased from 10.6 million to 18.5 million; the number of elementary children (5 to 13 years of age), increased from 19.9 million to 37.2 million, and the number high school age (14 through 17) increased from 9.9 million to 15.1 million.

Table 6 gives the population estimation for the census years of 1940, 1950 and 1960 as well as the estimated population for 1968 by age-group under 21 years of age. Population projections by the Bureau of the Census are given for each five years from 1970 to 1985. A histogram of the population estimates and projections is presented in Chart 3 for selected years between 1940 and 1985.

As Table 6 demonstrates, the numbers of children and youth are expected to grow by 3.2 million between 1968 and 1985, although they will be only 35% of the total population instead of over 40%. Because of the larger numbers of women who will reach childbearing age, the number of children of pre-school age (under 5) is expected to increase by 1985, (although between 1968 and 1970, this group is expected to decline in number). Together the population of elementary and high school age children may decline slightly. The number of elementary school age children is expected to increase slightly by 1985, but the population of high school age children may be below 1968 numbers by 1985. Likewise, a decline in the 18 to 20 age group is expected by 1985.

Chart 4 demonstrates the general downward trend in fertility rates resulting from changes in the timing of childbirth and in average family size. Fertility rates are now much lower than they were in the 1950's. The number of young women of childbearing age is still increasing and unless age-specific fertility rates fall even further there may be an increase in the total number of births occuring each year. The non-white population is still growing more rapidly than the white population. The Bureau of Census expects this differential growth rate to continue, but with the rates of the non-white population gradually approaching the rates of the white population.

The population reaching selected "key" ages, given in Chart 5, is of interest because these ages mark the usual entrances into or from various stages in the life cycle. The number of births has declined steadily since 1961. The number of 6 year olds increased sharply in 1952, while the number of 18 year olds increased in 1964, both increases reflecting the baby boom immediately following World War II. The 18 year olds are at a key age as many of these young people either enter the labor force, become subject to military service, enter college or marry. Children reaching 6 years old are at the age when most children enter first grade.

Children in Poverty

In March 1968 there were about 63 million households in the United States, counting as a separate household unit each family group and each person living alone or with non-relatives. Ten million of these households, or 16% of the total, were poor according to the poverty index established by the Social Security Administration. This definition of poverty is based upon the proportion of the family budget needed to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet for the family. The diet used is the Department of Agriculture's economy food plan for emergency use or when funds are very low. A family is poor by this definition when one-third of the family income or more must be spent for food in order to provide this minimum nutritional requirement. Using this poverty index, a nonfarm family of seven or more with an annual income of about $5,440 or less are defined as poor.

Early in 1968, judged by their income for the year 1967, there were about 25.9 million individual Americans living in poverty. This represents a decrease of 13 million from 1960, a year in which the total population was 19 million less. On this basis, it can be seen that there has been significant improvement in the living standards of the most disadvantaged part of our population.

Nevertheless, in 1967, 10.7 million of the 25.9 million poor Americans were children, 15% of all children under 18 living in families. Of the 10.7 million children under 18 living in poverty, 4.2 million lived in families with a female head, and 6.5 million lived in families with a male head. Of these poor children, 4.5 million were nonwhite, 6.2 million were white. About 92% of these poor children were non-farm residents. Some characteristics are further examined below:

- About 45% of these 10.7 million poor children under 18 lived in families with at least five children. Only 8% of families with one child were poor; almost 26% of families with five children in the home were poor; 35% of families with six or more children in the home were poor.

- Non-white children suffer a greater risk of poverty. Forty-two percent of American poor children are nonwhite, although only 15% of all children in this age group (living with the family) are nonwhite. Over two-fifths of the nonwhite children live in poor families, over four times the rate of poverty found among white children.

- A disproportionately high number of children living in poverty are found in broken homes. Over half of all children in families with a female head lived in poverty, five times the rate of poverty among families with a male head. In March 1964, there were 1.5 million children under six living in families headed by the mother, with no father present. The mothers of 600,000 of these children were in the labor force, while the remaining mothers were not. The poverty level for fatherless families was 70% for families with mothers in the labor force and 90% for families with mothers not in the labor force: the mother's earnings were often inadequate.

- Poverty does not necessarily mean unemployment for the head of the household: throughout 1966, the most recent year for which figures are available, a third of those in poverty lived in a household where the head held a job throughout the year.

- Poverty is more common in rural than in urban areas. The rural areas today, with 30% of our population, have about 40% of the total poverty as well as one-half of the poor housing in the Nation.

In addition to the 10.7 million children under 18 living in impoverished families in 1967, we may estimate that an additional 1.2 million [1] of the total 25.9 million poor were youngsters past their 18th birthday, but not yet 22. Of these, about half (45%) were still living as unmarried children in the homes of their parents, over one in four (28%) was already a family head or the wife of one, and the remainder, one in five, was living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Rural-Urban Shifts in Population

In 1950 there were 96.8 million urban Americans and 54.4 million rural Americans. By 1960 the urban population had increased to 125.3 million, while the rural population declined slightly to 54 million. The number of children 10-17 years in the urban population increased 71% in this decade, while the rural population of this age increased only 11%. It is estimated that 50% of American youth lived in urban areas in 1950, 66% in 1960. By 1970, 75% of all American youth are expected to be concentrated in urban areas.

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[1] These numbers include an estimated 100,000 youngsters age 14-17 as unrelated individuals or already a head or wife of a family head.

The population of the United States has become increasingly urban. In 1950, 42.3% of the rural population lived on farms; by 1960 the percentage of farm dwellers had decreased to 25%. The increasing concentration of children in urban areas and the decrease in the rural population have created new problems in providing health, educational, welfare and other services to children and youth. The upsurge in the number and proportion of heretofore minority groups in the inner city has intensified the need for added attention to civil rights problems.

Employment Status of Youth

In 1967 approximately 8.4 million youth 14 through 19 years of age were in the labor force (working or actively seeking work). About 3.4 million of these youth were girls.

Our technological society demands an ever-increasing number of highly trained workers; concurrently the demand for unskilled labor is diminishing. Among youth aged 14 through 24 seeking to find jobs, school dropouts, the children of the poor, females, and non-white youth are particularly disadvantaged:

- About 20% of the more than 14.5 million youth aged 16-24 in the labor force in October 1966 were school dropouts. While the unemployment rate for both graduates and dropouts declined from October 1964 to October 1966 the rate for dropouts was 10.1% at the end of this period, compared to 6.7% for high school graduates.

- Poor families shelter about 17% of all teen-agers still at home, but include 33% of all school dropouts: thus poverty increases in the likelihood that teen-age children will not graduate from high school and will suffer in competition for a dwindling number of suitable jobs.

- Unemployment rates are substantially higher for non-white youth than for youth as a whole, and still higher than for white youth only. As of October 1966 the rate for non-white graduates was 12.9% compared to 6.7% for all graduates, 13.9% for non-white dropouts compared to 10.1% for all dropouts.

- Among high school graduates 16 to 21 years, of the classes for 1965 and 1966, the unemployment rate for girls rose from 9.9% to

11% in 1966, compared with no difference in the rate for male high school graduates.
The highest rate found is for all non-white dropout girls--over 33% of the 1965-66 dropouts were seeking work.

Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency is increasing more rapidly than the child population 10-17 years of age, as shown in Chart 6.

The Statistics on Juvenile Court Cases do not measure the full extent of juvenile delinquency. However, they do reflect the type and number of cases which come before the Nation's juvenile courts. Extent and trends in these data are as follows:

- About 811,000 juvenile delinquency cases (excluding traffic offenses) were handled by juvenile courts in the United States in 1967. These cases represent 699,000 individual children and youth since some youngsters commit more than one offense in a year. This unduplicated count is equal to about 2% of all children aged 10 through 17 in the population.

- Between 1960 and 1967 the number of juvenile delinquency court cases increased by about 58% while the child population aged 10 through 17 increased by only 22%. In this same period, police arrests of juveniles, as reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, increased by 69%. In 1967 there was an increase of approximately 9% in the number of juvenile delinquency court cases over the previous years.

- In 1967, the rate of delinquency cases was almost three times higher in urban than in rural areas. However, while the overall national increase in 1967 was 9%, semi-urban courts experienced a 13% increase and rural courts a 5% increase.

- Boys continued to be referred to Juvenile Courts more than four times as often as girls. In 1967, girls' delinquency cases increased 13% while boys' cases increased 8%.

- In 1965, more than half the girls were referred for misbehavior and one-fifth of these girls were referred for offenses against property. In these same large city courts only one-fifth of the boys were referred for misbehavior while almost one-half were referred for offenses against property.

- Juvenile court traffic cases, like delinquency cases, showed an increase in 1967 over 1966. The national increase was 5%, but rural courts experienced the greatest increase in traffic cases, 17%.

In addition to juvenile courts statistics, other reports have shown interesting facets of the delinquency problem. For example:

- In low-income areas, such as urban slums, studies have found rates of juvenile delinquency much higher than the national average.
- The rate of delinquency among dropouts may be up to 10 times higher than among children who stay in school, according to studies conducted within the past few years. 1/

Just as juvenile court statistics provide only a limited measure of the problem, police arrests data can also be misunderstood. This type of information reflects varying intensities of law enforcement coverage, the judgement of individual officers, and diverse local statutes. What is of importance is the trends these statistics reflect. These trends to provide legitimate cause for deep public concern:

- For the period 1960-1967, police arrests of juveniles increased by 69%.
- Arrests of juveniles for offenses against persons increased 99% between 1960 and 1967.

1/ The Dropout and the Delinquent, by Daniel Schreiber, then head of NEA School Dropout Project - Phi Delta Kappan 44 No. 5, pp. 215-221, Feb. '63.

CHART 3

POPULATION OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH AGE 0--20 YEARS IN THE U.S.A.

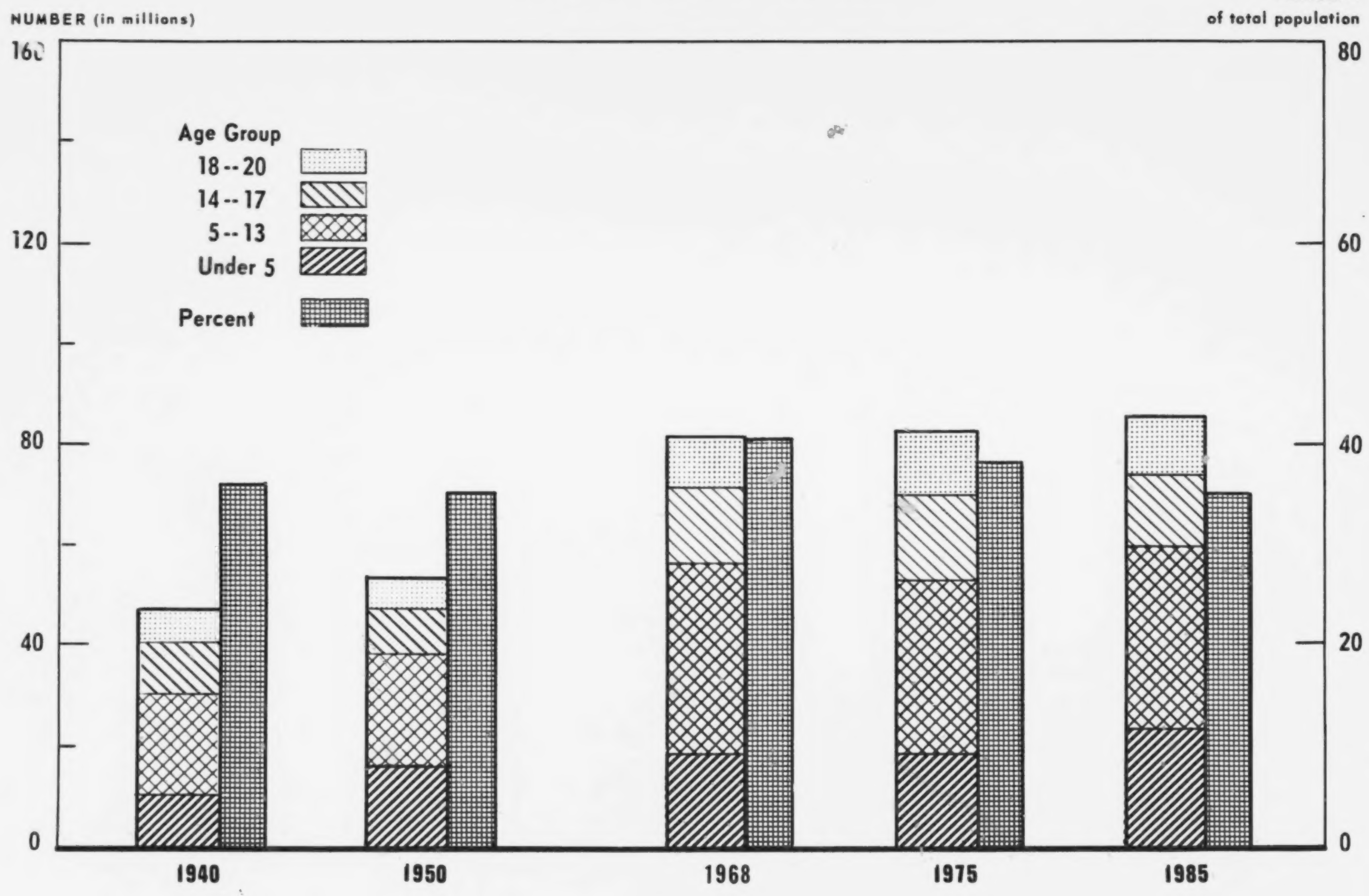


TABLE 6

CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN THE UNITED STATES1/

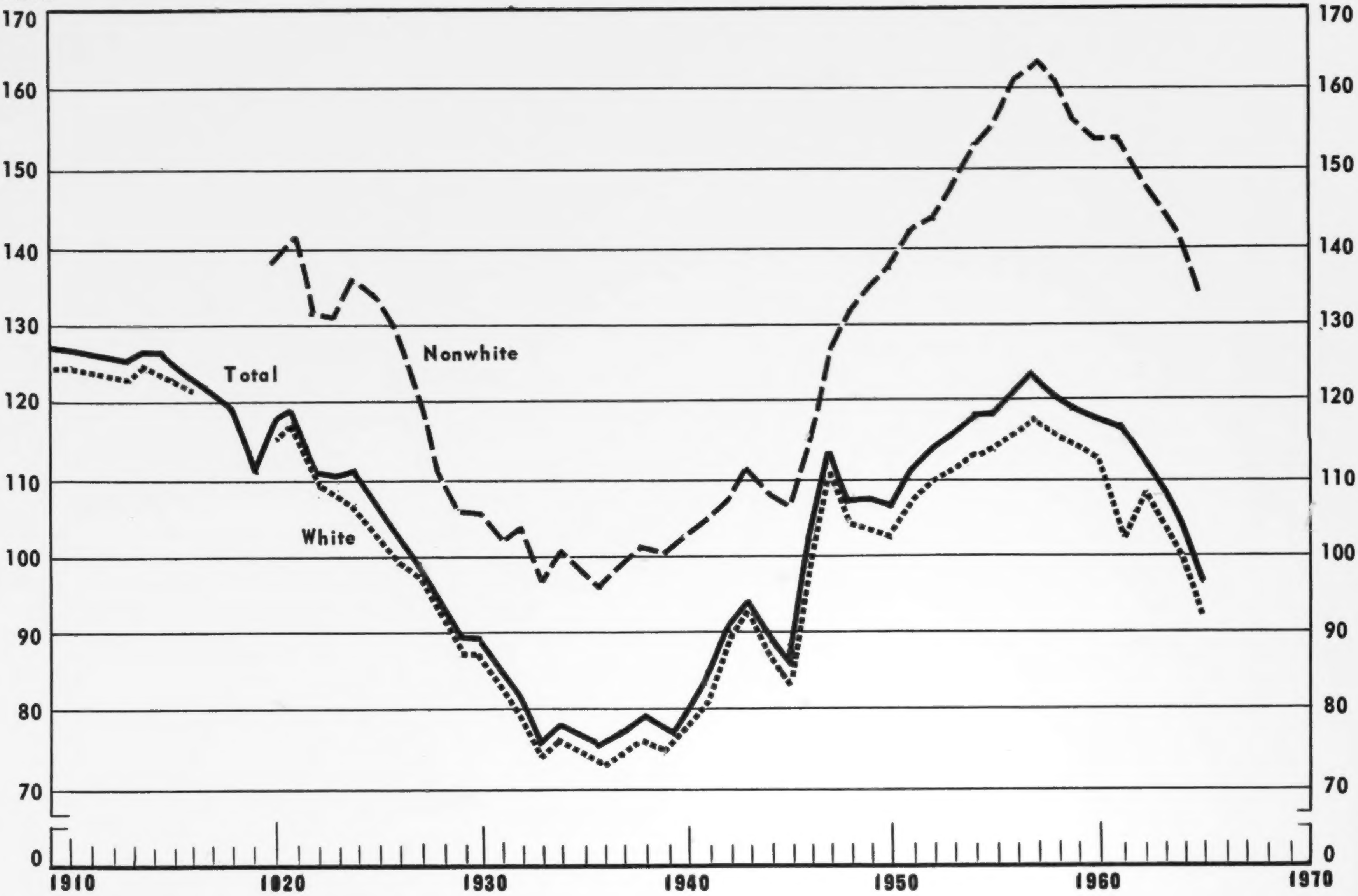
	Estimated Actual				Projections			
	1940	1950	1960	1968	1970	1975	1980	1985
Age Group	(Numbers in Millions)							
Under 5.........	10.6	16.4	20.4	18.5	17.6	18.3	20.7	23.0
Age 5-13........	19.9	22.4	33.0	37.2	37.2	34.2	32.7	35.9
Age 14-17.......	9.9	8.4	11.2	15.1	15.8	16.9	16.0	14.3
Age 18-20.......	7.3	6.7	7.2	10.6	10.9	12.3	12.8	11.3
Total Age 0-20..	47.7	53.9	71.8	81.4	81.5	81.7	82.3	84.6
Total all ages..	132.1	152.3	180.7	201.2	204.9	215.4	227.7	241.7
	Percentage of Total Population							
Under 5.........	8.0	10.8	11.2	9.2	8.6	8.5	9.1	9.5
Age 5-13........	15.1	14.7	18.3	18.5	18.2	15.9	14.4	14.9
Age 14-17.......	7.5	5.5	6.2	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.0	5.9
Age 18-20.......	5.5	4.4	4.0	5.3	5.3	5.7	5.6	4.7
Total Age 0-20..	36.1	35.4	39.7	40.5	39.8	37.9	36.1	35.0

1/ Estimates are for July 1 of each year and include all population including Armed Forces overseas. The Bureau of Census Series D projections for 1970-1985 are from the Bureau of the Census publication series P-25, No. 381, December 18, 1967.

CHART 4

FERTILITY RATES: UNITED STATES, 1909–1965

RATES OF LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 FEMALE POPULATION 15–44 YEARS[(1)]

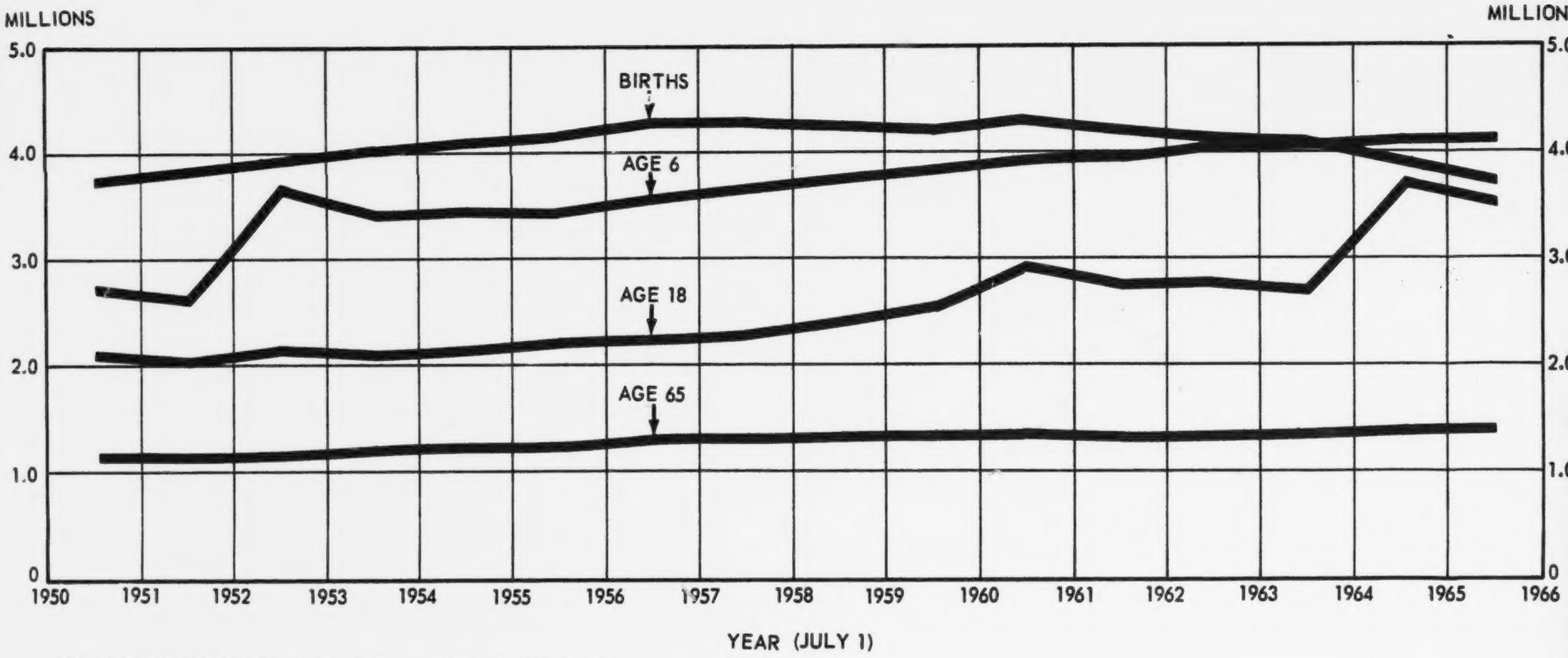


(1) Prior to 1960, rates adjusted for under registration. Estimates for 1909-34 prepared by F.K. Whelpton, c.f., Vital Statistics - Special Reports, Vol. 33, No. 8, 1950. Prior to 1915, figures are estimates based on the number of registered births in the 10 original registration States. From 1951, based on 50% sample of live births.

SOURCE: Public Health Service, Division of Vital Statistics, Natality Statistics Branch, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Vital Statistics, Section 1, 1909-1964, updated.

CHART 5

POPULATION REACHING SELECTED AGES 1950-51 to 1965-66

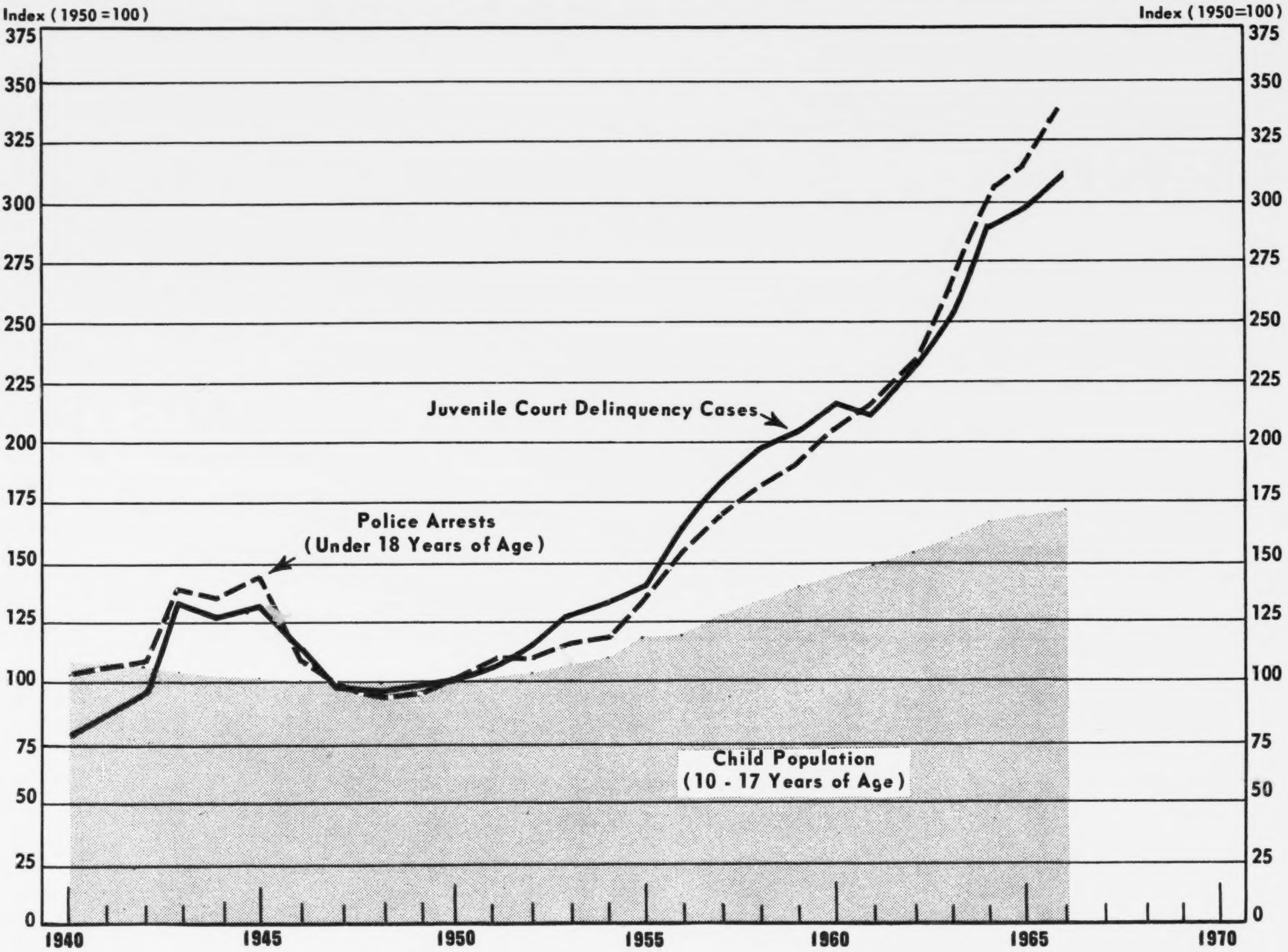


NOTE: POINTS FOR FISCAL YEARS ARE PLOTTED AT JANUARY 1.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Population Division, August 1967

CHART 6

POLICE ARRESTS OF JUVENILES, JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY CASES, (EXCLUDING TRAFFIC) AND CHILD POPULATION, 1940–1966



SOURCE: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

4. EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

Progress in Education

Good education is essential for the full development of each individual, and for the advancement of society. In an ever more technological age, rising levels of education must be achieved for individual fulfillment and for social progress.

The educational attainment of the American people has improved steadily. A higher proportion of children and youth are in school and more of them stay there longer:

- The median number of years of education for persons age 25 and over increased from 8.4 years in 1940 to 10.6 years in 1957 and to 12 years in 1967.

- The percentage of the population 5 to 17 years old enrolled in schools has risen from 84% in 1940 to over 95% in 1966. Those enrolled in grades 9 to 12, as a percentage of the population aged 14 to 17 years, have increased from 11% in 1900 and 73% in 1940 to 94% in 1967.

- The ratio of high school graduates to all 17-year olds increased from 51% in 1940 to 65% in 1960 and to 76% in 1967.

Increasing attention is being given to early childhood education:

- Sixty-four percent of all 5-year olds were enrolled in kindergarten in 1967. Overall, 76% of 5-year-olds were enrolled in schools at some level.

- During 1966, about one million children of preschool age were reached for at least a few needs by programs under Head Start and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

Likewise, increasing numbers are going on to higher education, in both four-year institutions and in junior and community colleges:

- The percentage of youth 18 to 21 years old enrolled in higher education has risen from 14% in 1940 to 37.5% in 1960 and to 46.6% in 1967.

- The number of institutions of higher education has increased from 1,708 in 1940 to 2,374 in 1967. Of these, 456 were 2-year institutions in 1940, accounting for 10% of higher education degree-credit enrollments. In 1967, 786 were 2-year schools, accounting for 17% of higher education degree-credit enrollment.

Vocational and technical education programs, which have received Federal support for 50 years, are reaching more people, following the same trend towards lengthening years of education and meeting the rising levels of skills demanded by present-day occupations.

- Total enrollments in federally aided vocational classes have risen from 2,291,000 in 1940 to 3,768,000 in 1960 to 7,000,000 in 1967, of whom approximately 54%, or 3,800,000 were girls and women. Based on prior experience, it is estimated that approximately 9,250,000 persons will be enrolled in 1979 of whom 56%, or 5,180,000, will be female.

Enactment of legislation in 1966 to assist States in providing educational services to handicapped children (about 10% of the school age population), makes possible a concerted effort to raise the quality of educational opportunities for these children.

- During 1968 about 176,000 deaf, visually handicapped, mentally retarded, seriously emotionally disturbed, crippled, speech and hearing impaired, health impaired children received previously unprovided additional services under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act programs for the handicapped. This included educational services for 85% of the children in 625 State supported schools for the handicapped and 5% of the public school handicapped children in full time programs which reached 300 local schools.

The welfare of children is greatly affected by the improving educational level of women. The median number of years of education for women 25 years of age and over was 10.7 years in 1960. By March 1967, for all women 25 years of age and over, the median years of school completed had risen to 12.0. Furthermore, the percentage of college graduates among women 25 years of age and over has also risen. In 1940 only 3.7% of the women in this age group had completed 4 years or more of college as compared to 7.6% in March 1967.

- The ratio of girl high school graduates to all 17-year-old girls in the population was 56% in 1948 and 78% in 1967.

- In 1948 the number of women first-time enrollees in college was 32% of the number of high school graduates. This proportion increased to 46% by 1967.

- The percentage of girls 18 to 21 years old enrolled in higher education (at all levels) increased from 15% in 1948 to 38% in the fall of 1967.

- Furthermore, proportionately more young women are completing college and earning baccalaureate and first professional degrees. In 1948, 8% of the girls 21 years of age were in this category: by 1967, the percentage had risen to 17%.

In addition to these changes in quantitative terms, the character and quality of education is changing in response to changing needs. A wave of curriculum reform has swept through school systems in recent years and appears to be maintaining its vigor. This is accompanied by increasing attention to research.

Present Needs

Despite progress, unmet educational needs remain very great in our complex technological society.

- In 1960, some 8.3 million persons, age 25 and over, had less than five years of education, and 22.1 million had less than 8 years.
- Of the children entering fifth grade in 1959-60, about one-fourth had dropped out of school by 1967 without graduating from high school. Only about 2 out of 10 will receive college degrees.
- During the 1960's, 9 million youths will leave school before completing high school.
- Among youth 16 to 21 years of age in October 1966, the dropout rate was 42% for white boys and 29% for white girls; while among the non-white youth the comparative rates were 61% and 44% respectively.

Poverty continues to lead to reduced educational attainment, which in turn tends to perpetuate poverty. Children of the poor comprise a major part of school dropouts.

- In 1964, of 3 million persons aged 16 to 21 in poor households, one third were not in school and were not high school graduates, as compared with one-seventh of the 15 million aged 16 to 21 from nonpoor households.

Likewise, handicapped children have many unmet needs.

- In 1969, an estimated 5,187,000 handicapped children will be in need of special educational assistance, but fewer than half will receive it. Some States report less than 15% of their handicapped children are receiving services. Most States report inadequate educational services for seriously handicapped children, or for those children with multiple handicaps such as blind/retarded. Local educational services for children with serious emotional problems are lacking in most communities.

- Fewer than 100,000 professional persons are now employed in public school programs for the handicapped. An estimated 300,000 are needed to allow adequate growth of special education in the public schools.

Geographic, racial and other socio-economic differentials in the quantity and quality of educational services remain great.

- In 1967-68, the estimated current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in public elementary and secondary schools ranged from a high of $982 in New York State to a low of $346 in Mississippi. The U.S. average was $623. School dropout rates are frequently high where per pupil expenditures are low.

- In 1966, the national average of persons rejected by the draft for failing the mental test was 12.4%; but six States (all southern) averaged over 23% (high of 34% in South Carolina), while in another nine States (western or mid-western) rejection rates were below 5% (low of 3% in Washington State).

- The proportion of the population 25 years and over in 1960[1/] with less than five years of education was about 20% in Louisiana, South Carolina, and Mississippi; only about 3% in Utah and Oregon.

- In March 1967, 5.2% of all people over 18 years of age had less than 5 years of formal education. Among whites the proportion was 4.2% but among non-whites it was 14.4%.

- In 1967 about half the population (51.1%) had received at least 4 years of high school education; but only 31.5% of non-whites as compared with 53.4% of whites. Comparable figures for the age group 25-29 years in 1967 are about 75% for whites and about 56% for non-whites.

1/ The most recent year for which precise data are available on a State basis.

- In 1960, among males 16 to 24 years of age, 44% of non-whites were school dropouts as compared with 26% of whites.

- In 1966, non-whites were 12% of the population in ages 20 to 24, but they were only 6% of the 4.9 million persons 18 to 24 enrolled in institutions of higher education.

- Schools are still largely segregated. In 1965, 65% of Negro pupils in the first grade attended schools with between 90% and 100% Negro enrollment (80% of white pupils in first grade attended schools form 90% to 100% white).

- Negroes enter school with disadvantages stemming from cultural deprivation, poverty and prejudice, and the gap continues during the school years (in the metropolitan northeast, they are an average of 1.6 years behind in grade 6; 3.3 years behind in grade 12).

Needs remain great for more and better qualified teachers and for more buildings and facilities:

- Only 16% of elementary school teachers and 32% of secondary school teachers have advanced degrees.

- As of 1964-65, it was estimated that to eliminate off-site, non-permanent, improvised, makeshift buildings, and buildings with 3 or more defects, would require 234,000 additional classrooms to achieve a pupil-room ratio of 25 elementary and 20 secondary pupils.

Goals

The education of children and youth is primarily a responsibility of State and local authorities. The Federal Government has provided increasing amounts of financial aid to the States and localities; to public and private institutions of higher education; and to individuals enrolling in vocational and higher educational institutions. Among the purposes for which aid has been given are to:

- Reduce serious geographic and socio-economic differentials in the quality and quantity of educational services and attainment, with particular attention to improving services for the poor and the handicapped.

- Help assure an adequate stock of occupational skills to meet national manpower needs, to increase employment, and to reduce income differentials.

- Improve the quality of education through support for educational research and development, demonstration, and innovation.

President Johnson in Messages to Congress has stressed the vital importance of education as "the first work of these times." In his State of the Union Message at the start of the 89th Congress, January 4, 1965, the President proposed that "we begin a program in education to ensure every American child the fullest development of his mind and skills," and further, that "Every child must have the best education that this Nation can provide." He stated,

> "For the preschool years we will help needy children become award of the excitement of learning.
>
> "For the primary and secondary school years we will aid public schools serving low-income families and assist students in both public and private schools.
>
> "For the college years we will provide scholarships to high school students of the greatest promise and greatest need and guaranteed low interest loans to students continuing their college studies.
>
> "New laboratories and centers will help our schools lift their standards of excellence and explore new methods of teaching. These centers will provide special training for those who need and those who deserve special treatment."

Far-reaching new legislation enacted by the first session of the 89th Congress was designed to promote achievement of these goals--the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, the Higher Education Act of 1965, and others.

To the first session of the 90th Congress, in his Message on Health and Education, February 28, 1967, the President stated the need to surpass past achievements through the following aims:

- To strengthen the foundations we have laid in recent years by revising, improving, and consolidating existing programs.

- To provide special help to those groups in our society with special needs: the poor, the handicapped, victims of discrimination or neglect.

- To build for the future by exploiting the new opportunities presented by science, technology, and the world beyond our borders.

Federal Programs

Federal outlays (expenditures) for education and training in fiscal year 1969 total an estimated $12.2 billion, an increase of 123% over 1965. Of this $12.2 billion, some $6.2 billion can be identified as being for children and youth, both in formal educational settings and in on-the-job or work-training situations.

The summary table for education and training programs reported in this survey shows that total Federal expenditures for education and training of children and youth under 21 have increased 4.5 times from 1960 to 1969. Support for primary, elementary and secondary education has increased over 6 times. Support for higher education has increased four-fold, as has support for vocational and technical education.

Education and training programs are supported by eight Federal agencies. Several major programs are directed toward special educational problems of the educationally disadvantaged, others at the school age population as a whole.

Primary, elementary and secondary education accounts for about $2.5 billion, or 40% of the total for education and training. In this group the program under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 administered by the Office of Education are the largest and most far reaching. They will total $1.3 billion in fiscal year 1969 and include:

- Grants through States to local school districts for educationally deprived children, as well as administrative funds for the program. About 9.2 million, or approximately half of all educationally deprived children, will be aided through this program in 1969. Some 16,000 school districts will participate in the Title I, ESEA program.

- Grants for acquisition of school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials, under Title II, ESEA.

- Grants for supplementary educational centers and services which may be provided through local schools and other community agencies for the development of experimental and model programs. Of 1,800 Title III projects operating in the fall of 1968, approximately 600 are scheduled to end in fiscal year 1969 and about 1,200 are to be continued.

- Grants under Title V for planning, research and technical assistance to State education departments to help them meet their responsibilities for coordinating State educational programs.

Other Office of Education programs aiding primary, elementary and secondary education will total $1.2 billion in 1969 and include the following:

- Assistance to local educational agencies under the Federally Impacted Areas Act (PL 81-874, 1950). This is a non-matching program expected to aid 2.7 million children in the age group 5 through 17 in schools with enrollments totaling 16,646,000 in 1969. A related program also provides construction funds for elementary and secondary education for areas in which Federal activities crowd the schools.

- National Defense Education Act activities (PL 85-864, 1958) which provide matching grants under Title III to States for instructional equipment and minor remodeling of instructional facilities.

- Support under the Education Professions Development Act, Parts C and D (superseding NDEA Title XI) for training programs for teachers, trainers of teachers and other educational personnel, including teachers' aides, in elementary, secondary, and post secondary vocational schools.

- A research, demonstration, dissemination, and research training program to facilitate systematic educational improvements at all levels. Support from the Cooperative Research Act (P.L. 531 of 1954, as expanded by Title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965) is complemented and supplemented by funds from other authorizations for research and related activities. Funded activities include the work of research and development centers in major areas of concern; of educational laboratories to help the regions bridge the gap between research and practice; of clearinghouses of educational resources information; of training programs for educational researchers; and of a wide range of projects to improve teaching and learning in all fields and at all levels. Some support for constructing and equipping research facilities is also authorized.

The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 also authorized significant new elementary and secondary educational programs which will total over $350 million in 1969. The Office of Economic Opportunity provides funds for the following:

- The Parent and Child Centers program is a new, experimental venture initiated by Head Start in FY 1968 which provides services to families with at least one child under three. The services focus on young children and their parents and are designed to prevent the cumulative deficits in learning and other areas which are discovered to be present in disadvantaged children by the time they reach preschool age. About 3,600 families are expected to be served in FY 1969.

- Head Start for educationally deprived children at the preschool level is expected to reach 700,000 children in fiscal year 1969.

- The Head Start-Follow Through program administered by the U.S. Office of Education under delegation by OEO, is assisting schools and communities in the implementation and testing of a number of different approaches to the education and development of young children.

- Upward Bound, to support remedial training of secondary school students to enable them to qualify for higher education, which currently assists about 26,000 poor youth.

The National Science Foundation supports a variety of programs to assist in upgrading science education. National Science Foundation educational assistance programs for children and youth in 1969 will total over $79 million, of which $50 million will be devoted to the pre-college level for:

- Programs to improve course materials and methods in the schools through cooperation of scientists from local colleges and universities with secondary school officials. Students may also participate. This program is expected to reach 1,800 elementary school teachers and 5,900 secondary school teachers, and 1,900 secondary school students in fiscal 1969.

- Special projects to support the development of new and promising approaches to science education. Special pre-college science education efforts include summer conferences, and the use of community resources, such as museums, planetaria and television in the investigation of significant aspects of science edication.

- High school student science training programs and projects that will aid 5,000 students in fiscal year 1969.

- A pre-college course content and curriculum improvement program in the sciences directed at all levels of education from kindergarten through high school. The mathematics course materials produced under this program will be used by approximately 5% of the students enrolled in mathematics courses in grades K through 12. However, it is estimated that another 30% of mathematics enrollments this year will be studying from "second generation" texts which have been directly influenced by these projects. In the high school, 50 to 60% of the physical science enrollments, 40 to 50% of the biology enrollments and 30 to 40% of the chemistry enrollments will be studying from texts and other instructional materials produced in this program. Current work on instructional materials in the social sciences is expected to have a similar impact on pre-college instruction.

- Summer, academic year, and in-service institutes for retraining and increasing the capabilities of over 33,000 secondary school teachers of science and mathematics annually.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, with proposed funds of $91 million for 1969, provides educational assistance and facilities to the American Indian population on reservations, both through the direct operation of educational programs and by contracting with the States for such services in the regular school systems. Approximately 58,000 Indian children and youth will be served by programs operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, while it is estimated that 66,000 children will attend the public schools receiving financial assistance from the Bureau. In addition, $9 million has been provided through the Educational Assistance and Services Act under the Indian Amendments (P.L. 89-750) in fiscal year 1969. These funds provide additional educational opportunity through compensatory education and cultural enrichment projects designed to develop competency in speaking, reading, and writing English; to provide instruction in Indian heritage, and to improve the self-image and value assessment of the Indian school child.

Federal expenditures for education of the handicapped have increased from about $1.5 million in 1960 to an expected total of over $100 million in fiscal 1969. This is part of the national effort to attain quality educational services from preschool years through adulthood for each of the one out of ten children who is afflicted with a handicap, which if left untreated mars his chances to become a productive adult. This support includes:

- Grants to initiate and expand services for handicapped children in local elementary and secondary schools. About 3% of the handicapped children in these schools will benefit from this support amounting to $29,250,000.

- Grants for captioned films and other instructional materials for deaf and other handicapped persons to reach deaf children and other handicapped children in 1969 at an estimated cost of $4,750,000. Benefiting the deaf will be services--educational, cultural, and vocational--reaching 650,000 school-age children and serving 550 or 90% of the schools for the deaf. Other services will include research, production and acquisition of films and media to benefit 105,000 children in 300 schools and institutions, and a loan service of 2,000 pieces of equipment.

- Grants to universities and State Departments of Education amounting to an expected $30 million will support 5,000 full time trainees in undergraduate and graduate study, and about 3,000 teachers in special summer institutes, and will upgrade the capabilities of about 6,000 teachers through short term in-service training programs.

- Grants amounting to $12.8 million for research and demonstration activities supporting 215 research projects conducted by individual agencies, or universities and 17 research and demonstration centers to improve education for the handicapped.

- Support to help identify the best techniques to apply to their needs, develop models and exemplary programs amounting to $2 million for the establishment of 4 regional resource centers, $1 million to support 6 educational and rehabilitation centers for deaf-blind children, $1 million to establish approximately 100 model early childhood education programs for preschool handicapped children.

- Support of about $23 million to State and local educational agencies for innovative projects to help translate and implement research findings into everyday classroom practices.

Higher education programs totaling $1.6 billion in 1969 include money for construction and facilities, loans for students, grants to improve the quality of institutions of higher learning, programs for teacher training, and the direct support of institutions of higher learning by Federal agencies.

An estimated $567 million will be spent in 1969 through three principal construction programs:

- The Department of Housing and Urban Development makes loans to institutions of higher learning for student housing, including that for college students, student nurses, interns, and residents.

- The Office of Education supports a construction program of grants for up to 40% of the cost of construction of public community colleges and technical institutes, and up to 33% of the cost of 4-year colleges and universities.

- The Office of Education also makes loans for up to 75% of the cost of academic facilities in institutions of higher learning at a maximum rage of 3% interest for up to 50 years.

Aid to college and vocational school students, principally under the National Defense Education Act and the Higher Education Act of 1965 administered by the Office of Education, will total about $1 billion in 1969.

Specific programs for student aid include:

- NDEA direct loans by the Office of Education which will aid 442,000 students in 1969.

- The Insured Loan Program under the Higher Education Act of 1965, estimated to assist 750,000 students in 1969.

- A work-study program of the Office of Education which pays 80% of the cost of part-time jobs during the school year and full-time summer jobs for needy youth in colleges and universities. The program is expected to reach approximately 395,000 financially distressed college students in fiscal 1969.

- Educational opportunity grants expected to aid 292,000 college students from low-income families in 1969.

The Guidance, Counseling, and Testing Program of the Office of Education under NDEA (P.L. 85-864) also assists students in junior college and technical institutes, as well as those in the public schools.

Specialized NSF programs are expected to provide science research and education experience for 3,200 outstanding undergraduate students in 1969.

The Veterans Administration supports education and training for sons and daughters of service-deceased veterans.

Other programs aiding institutions of higher learning total $224 million in 1969 and include:

- Support for Howard University, a general institution of higher learning and Gallaudet College for the higher education of the deaf.
- Grants to States for agricultural and mechanical arts colleges.
- Grants authorized by the Higher Education Act of 1965 which will aid approximately 350 "developing" colleges.
- Aid for college libraries, including training and research, expected to fund 3,745 projects for the improvement of college libraries and to train about 3,344 persons in library science in 1969.
- Support for undergraduate instructional equipment. Television and other instructional equipment, and minor renovation of space on a 50/50 matching basis, are supported through appropriate agencies and institutions.
- Support of teacher training and related programs directed primarily toward teachers at the college level.
- Support for programs to assist students from disadvantaged backgrounds to initiate, continue or resume their post secondary education ("Talent Search").
- The Teacher Corps Program, which was first authorized in 1965, to train teachers for disadvantaged children.

National Science Foundation grants total $29 million in FY 1969 to upgrade college methods of instruction in mathematics and the sciences through provision of instructional equipment, development of improved undergraduate science and mathematics courses and curricula, college teacher training, research participation for college students and faculty, and the support of experiments to improve the preservice training of teachers of science at the elementary and secondary levels. The vocational and technical education and work-training programs will total about $1.9 billion in 1969. Such programs for children and youth administered by the Office of Education will total $262 million in 1969 and include:

- Grants to the States to maintain, extend, and improve vocational and technical education to assure that, among others, youths regardless of age shall have access to vocational training or retraining of high quality suited to their needs, interests and abilities, and realistic in terms of actual or anticipated opportunities for gainful employment. Authority for the program is contained in the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917, the George-Barden Act of 1946, and the Vocational Education Act of 1963. Federal allotments are made to States. The States administer the programd and allocate funds to local educational agencies. Youths are eligible to participate who (1) are attending high school; (2) have completed or left high school but are free to study full-time in preparing for a job; (3) have already entered the labor market but need jobs; and (4) have academic, socioeconomic, or other handicaps that prevent them from succeeding in the regular vocational education program. This program is expected to aid vocational training for 5.3 million children and youth in 1969 or almost 58 percent of the estimated total of all persons enrolled in federally financed vocational and technical education programs.

- Matching grants (P.L. 64-547, 1917) to help pay salaries of agricultural, trade, home economics and industral arts teachers.
- Research and special projects grants (P.L. 88-210, 1963) to public and private non-profit agencies for research, demonstration, and training projects, with special emphasis on economically depressed areas.
- Grants under the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, as amended (P.L. 90-103), for the construction of vocational education is not now adequately available, for an estimated 36,600 students.in 1969.

The United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare also directly supports the American Printing House for the Blind, an educational television program to initiate and support educational television facilities, and the National Technical Institute for the Dear.

The United States Department of Agriculture and the Cooperative Extension Services of the State Land Grant Universities conduct the 4-H Youth Development program. 4-H is recognized for its educational contribution to the development of social responsibility and personal development through "real life" experiences.

A wide range of "learn-to-do-by-doing" projects is available to meet the needs and interests of youth participating in the program. These projects meet needs of youth in all socio-economic levels and residential situations. Approximately 39% of the Extension time devoted to 4-H youth work is with youth of low-income families.

The 4-H program is carried out primarily through 96,000 4-H Clubs. The membership in these clubs exceeds 2-3/4 million youth 9-19 years of age. These clubs are located in every State and every county in the Nation. They are under the immediate supervision of over 400,000 adult volunteer leaders who are assisted by 150,000 junior leaders.

At the present, 32.7% of the total Extension staff time is devoted to "service to youth." Of this time, 45% is devoted to farm youth; 36% to rural non-farm youth and the balance of 19% is spent in work with youth in urban areas.

The USDA-Land Grant University program of 4-H Youth Development is financed 37% by Federal funds and the balance from State, county and local funds. The current annual expenditures from Federal funds is $21 million. The Federal act creating the Cooperative Extension Service, including its service to youth, was passed in 1914.

4-H Youth Development programs--with their USDA-Land Grant University base and wide support by business, industry, and agriculture--encourage the pursuit of excellence in the development of mature, productive citizens. As such they provide a largely out-of-the classroom supplement to school, church, and home education of youth.

- The Cooperative Extension Service, through its educational program in Home Economics for out of school adults, assists parents to develop understanding and skill in applying principles of child development and family interaction. Special emphasis is given to preparing young people for marriage, helping young couples to cope with marriage adjustments, and education in child behavior.

The Manpower Administration of the United States Department of Labor administers a number of programs for the education and training of youth. Expenditures for these programs in fiscal 1969 are expected to reach over $563 million including expenditures for the Neighborhood Youth Corps and Special Impact programs, which are administered under delegation from OEO. In addition, close to $71 million will be spent for employment services and labor standards for children and youth. Programs administered by the Department of Labor include:

- Programs under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended (P.L. 87-415), administered by the Department of Labor in cooperation with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, provide counseling, training, and placement services for unemployed and under-employed workers who cannot be expected to obtain suitable full-time employment without such services. Weekly training allowances and in certain cases subsistence and transportation allowances are also paid to eligible enrollees. The approach is person-oriented and 65% of the MDTA training capability is now being devoted to the disadvantaged. Youth 16 years of age and over who are out of school and out of work are eligible for training and related services under MDTA. An estimated $70 million in MDTA funds will be spent on youth training in FY 1969.

The Bureau of Work-Training Programs, Manpower Administration, administers six major manpower programs in which youth participate.

- The Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC), administered under delegation from OEO, is designed to assist young people, 14 years and older, from low income families in overcoming the handicaps which prevent their ready absorption into the labor market. As a means of reducing the disturbingly high rate of unemployment among this age group, the NYC program was specifically designed as a first step in contributing to employability. Under Title I-B of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, the Office of Economic Opportunity delegated administration of the Neighborhood Youth Corps to the Manpower Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor. The NYC program has three separate components with somewhat different objectives: an in-school program for 14-21 year-olds still in school; and out-of-school program for 16 year olds and over, who have already left school; and a summer program designed to encourage high school students and dropouts to return to school in the fall. The emphasis in the in-school program is to make it easier for disadvantaged youths to remain in school by providing financial means through part-time work. For the out-of-school group, the program is geared toward encouraging the enrollee to return to school or to resume his education on a full-time or part-time basis, and may provide supportive services such as counselling, medical assistance, and remedial education in basic subjects. During FY 1969, NYC is providing job opportunities for about 600,000 poverty-level youngsters. In FY 1968, out of the total number of job opportunities, 193,500 were in-school, 128,000 were out-of-school and 323,000 were summer jobs. A number of studies show that the NYC has been highly effective in preventing school dropouts. NYC has, likewise, helped reduce juvenile delinquency rates in many areas.

- The Work Incentive Program (WIN) was authorized by the 1967 amendments to the Social Security Act, and provides that persons 16 years or older who receive Aid To Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) are eligible. Youth who receive AFDC benefits and who are not in school are given priority for referral to the WIN program. The main purpose is to train and help welfare recipients find permanent jobs. This program provides basic or high school education, vocational or work experience training, on-the-job training, job development and employment assistance, or helps youth in adjusting to the job.

- At the President's direction, the Concentrated Employment Program (CEP) was started in 1967. Its purpose is to mount an intensive, comprehensive attack on the problems of the hard-core unemployed--to help jobless men, women, and youth over 16 years of age in designated ghettos and depressed rural areas, to find and keep steady jobs at decent wages, primarily in private industry. The CEP coordinates individual manpower programs in a given area under a single contract, with a single sponsor. The CEP combines manpower programs for the hard-core unemployed and underemployed under the Manpower Development and Training Act and the Economic Opportunity Act, placing emphasis on a) those areas and individuals in greatest need of assistance, b) individual attention for each participant, and c) heavy private sector involvement. Through CEP, enrollees 16 years of age and older receive needed support services to allow them to move toward productive employment. The services include, where necessary, medical and dental care, legal aid, day-care facilities for children of working mothers, and guidance in use of available transportation. As of June 28, 1968, roughly a full year after beginning of operations, approximately 75,700 persons had been served by the Concentrated Employment Program, in projects in 52 cities and 10 rural areas.

- The Special Impact Program provides financial and other incentives to businesses which locate new facilities in or near specified areas with large concentrations of low-income, unemployed persons. Contracts with industry include provision for full-time permanent employment, training, and supportive services for disadvantaged residents of those areas. In FY 1968, ten contracts were signed, to provide permanent employment in private industry for about 4,000 disadvantaged youth and adults.

- The On-The-Job Training (OJT) program, authorized by the Manpower Development and Training Act, is designed to give job skills to individuals, 16 and older, who are unemployed and underemployed, or workers whose jobs are endangered by changing technology. An individual employer, a trade or industrial association, labor organization, or any other group that can provide job entry or skill training leading to permanent employment may sponsor an OJT program. Employers are reimbursed for costs of hiring instructors, instructional materials, damaged production and renting space or equipment. Program emphasis in FY 1969 is toward securing the participation of a minimum of 65 percent hard-core disadvantaged in the program.

- The Job Opportunities in the Business Sector program (JOBS) is sponsored in conjunction with the National Alliance of Businessmen (NAB) to meet the serious problem of hard-core unemployed in major urban areas. The JOBS program gives private companies the opportunity to hire and to be paid for training and providing other necessary services to the hard-core unemployed, under a contract with the Department of Labor. The National Alliance of Businessmen, an independent, non-profit corporation, will promote the JOBS program with local industries in 50 metropolitan areas. Employment opportunities for those normally not employed are sought, and where necessary, JOBS will provide supportive services such as basic education, medical and dental services, counselling, and on the job training, which are needed to rehabilitate disadvantaged, unemployed individuals into full productive workers.

The Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, Manpower, Department of Labor, administers and promotes a program for the development of programs of apprenticeship for the training of skilled workers. Approximately 500,000 apprentices, primarily youths between the ages of 17 and 21, were in registered or non-registered programs of apprenticeship in Fiscal Year 1968. This marks, for the sixth consecutive year, a positive increase in the number of apprentices participating in such programs since the immediate post-World War II influx. These youths were engaged in formal programs of on-the-job training, supplemented by an appropriate related theoretical instruction informational study for their chosen trade. The average apprenticeship program is four years in duration of approximately 8,000 hours of on-the-job training, supplemented by a program of related instruction of not less than 144 hours for each year of apprenticeship.

The Women's Bureau focuses attention on training and occupational opportunities for girls and women; by preparing studies on changing employment patterns, job training and employment opportunities and employment outlook for girls and women. In addition, it collects information on the special problems of disadvantaged girls and women in their relation to the labor force. Counselor-trainees in Youth Opportunity Centers and Neighborhood Youth Centers are provided with materials on vocational counseling for girls.

Outlays for Job Corps, financed by the Office of Economic Opportunity, estimated to spend $281 million. This is a national voluntary program for disadvantaged youth age 16 through 21 to provide basic education, vocational training, work experience, citizenship training, and medical and dental rehabilitation. In fiscal year 1969, this program is expected to aid about 107,000 young men and women of the approcimately 570,000 who could benefit from the program. Urban training centers are contracted through local public and private non-profit agencies. The rural conservation centers are operated cooperatively with the Departments of Agriculture and Interior.

The Department of Defense also plays a major role in providing technical and vocational instruction with civilian transfer value for young men and women. In fiscal year 1969, expenditures by the Armed Forces for youths under age 21 are estimated at $691 million.

Under an Executive Order, the President's Council on Youth Opportunity, together with a Citizens' Advisory Board, coordinated all Youth Opportunity Programs.

EXPENDITURES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH
Selected Fiscal Years

(In millions of dollars)

Category	1960 Actual	1963 Actual	1966 Actual	1967 Actual	1968 Estimate	1969 Estimate
Preschool, Elementary & Secondary:						
E/S Education Act of 1965	--	--	815	1,266	1,417	1,302
Head Start and other OEO programs	--	--	127	335	436	354
Other	522	714	945	1,107	947	829
Subtotal	522	714	1,882	2,708	2,800	2,485
Higher Education	321	442	632	1,084	1,525	1,611
Vocational & Technical Education:						
Vocational Education activities[1/]......	467	591	793	1,192	1,192	1,183
Job Corps, NYC, and other	--	--	490	598	659	679
Subtotal	467	591	1,283	1,790	1,851	1,862
All other	25	39	107	157	190	230
Total	1,335	1,786	3,904	5,739	6,366	6,188

1/ Including Manpower Development and Training Program

5. HEALTH PROGRAMS

Progress in Health

New knowledge, vaccines, drugs, surgical methods and techniques have been developed in the past half century. These innovations in medicine and medical care have been of great benefit to the health and well-being of the Nation's children.

Indeed, progress made in health, during the last fifty years, has been so great and mentioned so often that it seems self-evident. It is manifest, from the increase in life span to the reduction of many threats to life and health.

- More than 98% of all live births take place in hospitals and related institutions. Progress has been made in reducing total mortality among infants and young people.
- Deaths in the first 28 days of life have been reduced from 29 per 1,000 in 1940 to 17 per 1,000 in 1966.
- Mortality of children under 1 year old has declined from 47 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1940 to 23.7 in 1966.
- Mortality of children aged 1 through 4 decreased from 564 per 100,000 in 1930 to 93 in 1966, while death to those children of school age 5 through 14, was reduced from 172 per 100,000 in 1930 to 43 in 1966.
- Immunization procedures against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough have been instrumental in lowering the deaths from these diseases. In 1935 these three diseases caused deaths to 8,925 Americans under 20 years of age. By 1966 there were 111 deaths in the same age population, which was 68% larger in number.
- Smallpox, cholera, malaria and yellow fever are examples of diseases which no longer pose major threats to health.
- The development and use of the Salk and Sabin polio vaccines reduced the reported number of polio cases from 28,985 in 1955 to 41 in 1967.
- The recent development of a measles vaccine has reduced the number of reported cases of this disease from 450,000 in 1964 to 62,705 in 1967.

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- The recent discovery of a rubella vaccine promises to eliminate this menace to the lives of unborn children and thus reduce the incidence of congenital malformations.

- The dramatic reduction in tuberculosis among the American Indian and Alaska native populations continues. Recently, for the first time there was no pediatric age child hospitalized in the Public Health Service Hospital in Anchorage, Alaska. The annual tuberculosis testing program in schools is a major factor in the reduction of tuberculosis and in early case finding control.

- Fluoridation of community water supplies has been found to reduce the rate of dental disease by over 50% for children treated while permanent teeth are still growing.

- The 1955 patient population in county and state mental hospitals was 559,000 persons. By the end of 1967, the resident population had decreased by approximately 133,000 patients. With the aid of new drugs many persons are able to live, work and maintain themselves in their communities living fairly normal lives.

Present Needs

Our Nation's health standards are at an all-time high, yet we are aware that much more needs to be accomplished.

During 1966 there were 3,606,274 live births registered in the United States, 4 percent fewer than in 1965. However, the number of births to women 15-19 years of age increased 5%, due to the increasing number of women at these ages. According to population projections, there will be more women of child bearing ages in 1975, an influence which could tend to raise the annual number of births despite the present decline in birth rates.

Many factors--nutritional, socioeconomic, genetic, obstetric, pediatric--influence the health and survival of newborn infants. Medical experts look upon the infant mortality rate as a valid index of health within a community. There is cause for concern about 1966 infant mortality rates as the following facts would indicate:

- The infant mortality rate in the United States is still high; 23.7 deaths per 1,000 live births were reported. A number of other countries, less affluent than the United States, have lower infant mortality rates.

- The infant mortality rate among non-white infants is 38.8 per 1,000 live births, nearly 65% higher than that for white infants.

- The infant mortality rate for the Indian and Alaskan native population is 36.9.

Birth weight of newborn infants is one of the older and more common measures of the newborn developmental maturity. Infants with birth weights less than 5½ pounds represent only 8.3 percent of all live births but almost two-thirds of all neonatal deaths. The proportion of non-white infants in the low birth weight category was almost twice that of white infants. Major problems of obstetric and pediatric care exist for low birth weight infants.

In 1966 the age-specific illegitimacy rates declined in all age groups except under 20 years. Over 40% of the illegitimate children are born to mothers under 20 years of age. The health of these infants is more precarious and their needs for social services are greater. In studies it has been shown that unmarried mothers received less prenatal care, had more complications of pregnancy and had infants of lower birth weight and higher risk of death.

Handicapping conditions which are of long duration and significantly interfere with an individual's ability to function can be of many kinds. Health service needs will vary depending on the kind and extent of disability and the presence or absence of other disabilities. Extensive health services are required to meet the needs of many handicapped children. Congenital malformations, mental retardation, cerebral palsy, convulsive disorders and behavior disorders are some of the major handicapping conditions. These conditions may be severe or mild. A child may have single or multiple handicaps. Cerebral palsy is a condition of impaired control of muscle action due to damage to the central nervous system occuring early in the developmental period. It is estimated that 406,000 children under 21 have cerebral palsy. Convulsive disorders (epilepsy) are due to abnormal electrochemical discharge in the brain. It is estimated that there are 400,000 children under 21 with convulsive disorders.

The impact of mental and emotional problems is severe. An estimated 8.5 percent of children [illegible] 19 years of age have an emotionally handicapping condition. The mentally handicapped account for 60% of the institutionalized children.

Mental retardation refers to sub-average general intellectual functioning which originated during the developmental period and is associated with impairment in adoptive behavior. It is estimated that 3% of the population is retarded.1/ As society increases its intellectual demands on individuals, as there is more pressure for individuals to attain academic skills, and as educators and child development specialists test children more extensively, it may be anticipated that more than 3% of the population will be identified as retarded.

Dental disease is another extremely widespread problem. Dental decay attacks 97% of the children in this country. By age 16, children on the average have lost or have suffered damage to 11 permanent teeth and approximately 50% of the children have malocclusion.

Reports by the Children's Bureau have estimated the prevalence of handicapping conditions as follows:

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CHILDREN WITH CHRONIC HANDICAPPING CONDITIONS*

	Estimated Number Handicapped in 1965	Age Group	Estimated Percent of Total	Estimated Number in 1970
Eye Conditions Needing Specialist Care[1]	11,404,000	5-17	23.0%	12,500,000
Emotionally Disturbed . .	4,600,000	5-19	8.5	5,400,000
Speech Disorders	2,829,000	5-20	5.0	3,270,000
Mentally Retarded (varying degree)	2,440,000	0-20	3.0	2,720,000
Orthopedic	2,153,000	0-20	2.8	2,425,000
Hearing Loss	725,000	0-20	0.9	900,000
Cerebral Palsy	406,000	0-20	0.5	465,000
Epilepsy	400,000	0-20	0.5	450,000
Cleft Palate-Cleft Lip . .	95,000	na	na	120,000
Congenital Heart Disease . .	25,000 born each year; 7000 die in first year			

* Source: Children's Bureau, 1964 and 1966 reports

[1] Includes refractive errors.

1/ The American Association on Mental Deficiency, A Manual on Terminology and Classification in Mental Retardation, Monograph Supplement to American Association on Mental Deficiency, Second Edition, 1961.

The accretion of health deficiencies during infancy and childhood tends to leave a substantial proportion of our youth severaly handicapped. This is reflected, for example, in the records of the examination for military service. During World War II, 716,000 or 4% of the persons examined were rejected as "mentally deficient." Regional variation ranged from 1% rejections in the Far West to nearly 10% in the Southeast. A study in 1964 estimated that one-third of our young men did not meet the fitness standards for military service. More than one-half of these rejections were attributable to medical reasons or to combined medical and mental reasons. In addition, among those who failed the educational tests, a part of the failures must be ascribed to emotional and other problems which are in the health realm.

Accidents continue to be the main threat to the life and safety of the Nation's children and youth. They are the leading causes of death for those from 1 to 21 years of age. It is estimated that each year one out of every three children is injured and may suffer permanent disability.

Incidence of illness and handicapping conditions falls heavily upon children of the poor. For example, according to the OEO, a health survey of children in the Head Start program in summer 1965 showed:

- Low hemoglobin levels (10.9 gm. Hb. or less) in 34% of the children examined.
- Tonsil and adenoid disease in nearly 9%.
- Relatively high incidence of respiratory illness, parasitic infestation, skin infections, and dental disease.

Data from the National Health Survey show the striking differences in the accessibility of health and dental care for children and youth.

- Utilization of dental care is unequal: 80% of children 5-14 from families with incomes over $10,000 per year visited a dentist at least once in 1963-64; only 21% of children 5-14 from families with incomes under $2,000 saw a dentist in that year. 1/
- One million women receive little or no prenatal care each year out of approximately 3.6 million giving birth.

1/ National Health Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, during the period July 1963 - June 1964.

- About 22% of all children under 17 have one or more chronic conditions; only 57 percent of these conditions were medically attended among children living in families with less than $4000 annual income, compared with 65% of those families with income of $4000 or more. 1/

Children and youth are affected by forces in our society which influence availability of medical care. These include:

- The shortage of trained medical personnel. For example, in 1965 about one pediatrician was in practice for every 4,000 children.
- The imbalance in the geographic distribution of physicians and dentists, which leaves the big city ghetto and rural areas of our country inadequately protected.
- The continuing rapid increase in medical care and hospital costs, which dilutes the capacity of low-income families to provide decent health care for their children.

Goals

President Johnson, in his Message on Health to the Congress, March 11, 1968, recommended five new goals:

- First, to reduce sharply the inexcusably high rate of infant mortality in the United States.
- Second, to meet the urgent need for more doctors, nurses and other health workers.
- Third, to deal with the soaring cost of medical care and to assure the most efficient use of our health resources.
- Fourth, to lower the shocking toll of death caused by accidents in America.
- Fifth, to launch a nation-wide volunteer effort to improve the health of all Americans.

1/ Data collected in the Health Intervies Survey, National Center for Health Statistics, during the period July 1964 - June 1966.

The achievement of these goals will bring about major improvement in the health status of our children and youth.

Federal Programs

The total national public and private outlays (expenditures) for health in fiscal year 1967 were estimated by HEW at $45.9 billion. Of this total, Federal, State and local governments provided about $16.2 billion or 35%.

The projected expenditures for 1969 are $13.9 billion for all Federal health programs, including research, construction of facilities, training of health personnel, and provision of hospital and health care. This represents an increase of 2-3/4 times in Federal budget and trust fund expenditures for health programs since fiscal year 1965.

Medicaid is growing in importance for children and youth. Under State medical assistance programs established under title XIX of the Social Security Act, Federal financial participation in payments to medical vendors in behalf of families with dependent children receiving public assistance, and to such medically needy families included in a State's public assistance plan, has increased sharply. The Medicaid program initiated in 1966 is now being administered by 42 of the 54 jurisdictions. An estimated $221 million in Federal funds was expended under Medicaid for health care for children and youth in fiscal 1968, compared with $21 million in fiscal 1966 prior to the Medicaid program. This amount is expected to rise to $451 million in 1969.

At the present time, and until 1975 when comprehensive health services are expected to be offered, State Medicaid programs must provide in-hospital and outpatient hospital care, physicians' services, laboratory, and X-ray services for all Medicaid patients receiving public assistance payments who need such services. The 1967 Amendments allow States to provide either these 5 or any 7 of 14 specified services for the "medically needy." After 1970, home health care services must be included for anyone receiving nursing home care. After July 1, 1969, periodic screening and diagnostic services to identify physical and mental defects, treatment, and other measures to correct or ameliorate specific defects and chronic conditions must also be provided for all eligible Medicaid patients under 21.

There is only optional provision (until 1975) for comprehensive medical assistance for all eligible beneficiaries. Such additional services as dental care, eyeglasses, hearing aids, prescribed drugs, preventive care, and transportation to get needed medical care may be provided, depending on the individual State's resources.

Prior to January 1966 all payments to medical vendors in behalf of children were made under State programs for aid to families with dependent children established under Title IV of the Social Security Act (AFDC). Under Title IV the Federal share of total payments is based on a maximum average monthly payment of $32 per recipient ($30 prior to January 1, 1966), for both money payments and payments to medical vendors. Since the average money payment in most of the States making substantial payments to medical vendors exceeded the maximum subject to Federal financial participation, Federal financial participation in payments to medical vendors was extremely limited. Thus in the fiscal year 1965, the Federal share comprised an estimated 11 percent of the total expended, whereas in 1968, the Federal share was an estimated 54 percent of the total. All but about $8 million was expended under Title XIX.

In addition to the foregoing amount, an estimated $18 million will be expended in 1968 from Federal funds for medical assistance in behalf of children under 21 who are not deprived of parental support or care (as required under Title IV) but are from low-income families. The Federal Government could not have participated in such payments prior to the enactment of Title XIX.

Estimates by the several Federal agencies show that in 1969 about 10% of total Federal expenditures of $13.9 billion for all health and health-related programs will be for programs directly focused on health problems of children and youth. In addition, children and youth will benefit from the Federal funds for health facilities and for training of health personnel.

Among the programs specifically identified as benefiting children and youth, there has been a rapid improvement since 1960. In that year only $352 million of Federal health funds were spent for such programs. For 1969 expenditures of $1,399 million are estimated, a nearly four-fold increase. Public Health Service funds have increased over three-fold, Social and Rehabilitation Service health programs for children over eighteen-fold.

Public Health Service programs totaling $120 million in fiscal 1969 include the following:

- The National Institutes of Health programs for assisting children and youth total $20 million.

- Under the auspices of one or more of the Institutes, research is being carried out relating to child birth, diseases of childhood and the growth and development of children. Examples of such research are studies of abnormal pregnancies, of congenital anomalies such as cleft palate, of heart disease of children, of cystic fibrosis and studies of other diseases of childhood. Intensive research is underway toward the development and testing of vaccines for the control of rubella and of respiratory viruses.

- The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, with the basic mission of research to help individuals achieve a normal healthy life from conception to death, is supporting studies in the reproductive process, infant mortality, nutrition, personality development, learning, and the causes of mental retardation.

- NIH carries primary responsibility for the support of the training of biomedical scientists to meet national research manpower needs. The Bureau of Health Manpower concerns itself intimately with problems of the recruitment and attraction of young people into careers in the health professions, the identification of educational resources for these individuals, and the provision of opportunities for potential workers to be retrained in health occupations.

- The Health Services and Mental Health Administration provides leadership and direction to programs and activities designed to improve physical and mental health services for all the people of the United States and to achieve the development of health care and maintenance systems adequately financed, comprehensive, interrelated, and responsive to the needs of individuals and families in all socioeconomic and ethnic groups. Accordingly, most of the action programs of the HSMHA in part assist children and youth.

  - For example, approximately $13 million for comprehensive health services will assist children and youth under the Partnership for Health Program. This program was created by Congress in 1966 to redirect Public Health Service grant support toward bringing comprehensive health planning and services more directly within the reach of the States and their people.

  - The Indian Health Program provides comprehensive health services to the Indian and Alaska native beneficiary population (240,000 under 21) through its 51 hospitals, 64 health and school centers, and over 300 stations. Approximately $37 million is directed toward assisting children and youth. After its first year of operation the trachoma Central program has demonstrated a dramatic reduction in the prevalence of trachoma from an estimated 30 percent to 13.5% in Arizona and 9% in New Mexico Indian children.

- The Regional Medical Programs assist children and youth in a myriad of ways. Examples of activities include the establishment of a pediatric pulmonary disease center, development of clinical facilities for referral of persons suffering from rheumatic fever, and data collection concerning pediatric oncology patients. Additionally, one RMP is preparing a curriculum in postgraduate pediatric cardiology.

- Communicable disease programs assisting children and youth include immunization project grants to State health departments and communities to promote vaccination against measles, polio, diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus. Primary emphasis is upon preschool children. Research, coordination of research, and information distribution on immunization, as well as special epidemiological and information studies on tuberculosis and veneral diseases and tuberculin testing of school children--4.5 million children tested in 1969--are also important communicable disease programs. The VD program is expected to reach 525,000 youth in 1969 while the special project on tuberculosis will aid 3,000,000.

- Chronic disease control programs provide technical coordination to programs for children and youth and undertake developmental studies and projects directly assisting children and youth in problems of nutrition, smoking, chronic respiratory diseases, kidney diseases, amblyopia exanopsia, and other sensory and neurological diseases.

- The National Institute of Mental Health supports a broad range of programs which assist children and youth including:

  1. Mental health-related research
  2. Construction of Community Mental Health Centers
  3. Initial staffing of Community Mental Health Centers
  4. Improvement of hospital facilities for the mentally ill
  5. Training programs intended to increase the numbers of mental health professionals.

The Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service carries out a program to develop regional poison control centers. A central poison control branch furnishes information to the regional centers. About 90% of reports of accidental poison ingestion involve children under five years of age. About 185,000 young children were helped in 1968. Information is also provided for educational programs on poisoning.

The Social and Rehabilitation Service, DHEW, also provides significant support for health programs for children and youth--$659 million total in fiscal 1969. Programs support State and local governments on a matching basis in the provision of health services. They also support special research and demonstration projects to appropriate institutions. These programs include:

- An estimated $221 million in Federal funds was expended under Medicaid for health care for children and youth in fiscal 1968; this amount is expected to rise to $451 million in 1969.

- $208 million in 1969 for programs of the Children's Bureau.

    - Grants for maternal and child health services of the Children's Bureau, for maternal, well-child, and school health services, will provide about 34% (1966) of the total public expenditures for such activities.

    - Grants for crippled children's services of the Children's Bureau, which will contribute about 38% (1966) of the total funds for such services, are expected to assist 600,000 children and youth under 21 in fiscal 1968.

    - A new Children's Bureau program funded for the first time in 1967, based upon the Social Security Amendments of 1965, supports training of professional and semi-professional personnel to care for mentally retarded and severely crippled children.

    - Other Children's Bureau programs include special research and project grants to improve techniques for maternal and infant care, particularly for "high-risk" mothers whose children may be susceptible to mental retardation. Health care for preschool and school-age children, a new program enacted in 1965, also provides medical and dental services for disadvantaged preschool and school children in poverty areas who do not already have access to such services. This program aided 119,000 children and mothers in 1966, and is expected to aid 325,000 in 1968.

The Rehabilitation Services Administration supports rehabilitational services and facilities, including diagnosis, counseling, physical restoration, training, and placement. These programs, for which an estimated 788,000 youth under 20 are eligible, contribute to both mental and physical health, as well as to the welfare of those aided.

The Department of Defense will also provide health services costing $463 million in 1969 for military personnel and dependents. Included in this total is $95 million for health care of 1 million military personnel under age 21 and $368 million for health services and facilities for the approximately 2½ million dependent children of military personnel.

The Office of Economic Opportunity provides health services, including diagnostic health studies and health care through programs such as Head Start, and comprehensive health centers to the population of disadvantaged children served in OEO programs. Of approximately 3 million 3-5 year old poor children, Head Start expects to reach nearly 737,000 children in fiscal year 1978. This coverage represents roughly three-fourths of the 1 million children entering this age group each year. The Head Start program with its strong medical component allocated about $60 per child per year for health services.

EXPENDITURES BY FEDERAL AGENCIES FOR HEALTH PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Selected Fiscal Years
(In millions of dollars)

Category	1960 Actual	1963 Actual	1966 Actual	1967 Actual	1968 Estimated	1969 Estimated
Office of Economic Opportunity	--	--	5.0	15.0	13.0	18.0
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare						
Public Health Service:						
National Institute of Health	0.4	0.7	16.8	19.2	17.8	20.0
Health Services and Mental Health Administration	36.6	59.2	109.1	125.8	124.6	99.6
Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Services	*	*	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6
Total - Public Health Service	37.0	59.9	126.3	145.3	142.8	120.1
Social and Rehabilitation Service						
Children's Bureau	33.3	49.6	105.4	138.3	163.8	208.0
Medical Services Administration	2.0	3.3	21.0	123.0	221.0	451.0
Total - Social Rehabilitation Service	35.3	52.9	126.4	261.3	384.8	659.0
Total - Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	72.2	112.8	252.7	406.6	527.6	779.1
Department of Defense	275.8	319.1	327.5	417.5	447.1	462.9
Civil Service Commission	--	64.9	89.8	103.3	117.6	137.3
Railroad Retirement Board	4.0	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.3
Total Federal Expenditures for Health Programs	352.1	499.3	676.9	944.2	1,107.2	1,398.6

*Not separately identifiable.

6. NUTRITION PROGRAMS

Progress and Needs

Proper nutrition plays a fundamental role in human growth and development, learning and effective functioning. A number of factors--such as increased knowledge of the relationship of nutrition to health and disease; advances in medicine, sanitation, food technology; improved educational programs--together with rising income, have contributed to significant improvements in the health of present-day Americans. The role of nutrition is evident, for instance, in a 2 inch increase in the average height of college age males since 1918.

Notable gains have been made in solving the nutrition problems of mothers and children through the discovery of the role and best sources of many nutrients, increased availability of a safe and adequate food supply, and the increasing awareness of the importance of adequate nutrition to good health.

Primary nutritional diseases are now rare in the United States. However, some serious nutrition problems still remain unsolved at the present. Many Americans still subsist on nutritionally inadequate diets either through ignorance or because they cannot afford the variety of foods needed. In the Spring of 1965, over one-third of the households with incomes under $3,000 had poor diets, whereas only 9 percent of the households with incomes over $10,000 had poor diets. Assistance programs (food and money) have helped alleviate some of the food shortages among low-income families. Scattered studies indicate that children and youth, especially those in poor families, may still suffer from inadequate nutrition:

- A 1961 national survey of 910,000 families supported by Aid to Families with Dependent Children revealed that in many cases funds were barely sufficient to meet minimum food requirements. The average per person income of these families was approximately $408 per year as compared to the average for the United States of $2,263.

- A Washington, D.C. 3 year study (1958-1960) of 408 low-income families showed that most of them still believed in many food fallacies and most respondents of both races are deficient in knowledge about healthful foods.

- Among 20,000 children examined in 78 child health stations in New york City in 1963, undernutrition, malnutrition, or obesity was the 7th most prominent disorder.

- A survey in North Carolina in 1963 of crippled children, indicated that diet in 75% of the cases was less than adequate. Poor families food practices were the most frequent causes of dietary inadequacies.

Efforts to obtain more definitive data about the nutritional status of U. S. population are now underway. The U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is presently supporting 2 major nutrition studies which will eventually provide information, on a nationwide basis, of nutritional status of individuals.* The Preschool Nutrition Survey, one of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare funded studies, was initiated in 1966. Pilot studies including a study of nearly 600 children, 1 to 6 years of age in Mississippi have been completed and the study of a selected representative sample of the total population of preschool chidren between the ages of 1 and 6 has begun. The other study, the National Nutrition Survey, will provide systematic information of the nutritional status of our population with emphasis on particular problem areas. These will include low income rural areas, large city ghettos, Appalachia, Mexican-American and Indian Populations. The first contracts were written with the University of Texas and Tulane University and contracts are in negotiation with other states.

The Comprehensive Health Projects for Children and Youth developed as a result of the 1965 Amendments to the Social Security Act, have proven to be a helpful source of data about the nutritional status of children, particularly those from low income families. In March-April, 1968 a feasibility study of collecting such data through these projects was carried out and information on nutritional status of about 17,000 children, 0-13 years of age was obtained. The possibility of continuing such efforts on an on-going basis is being explored.

Nutrition problems are a significant factor in maternal and infant health. The incidence of low birth weight ($5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds or less) had, in fact, increased slightly from 7.5 percent in 1950-51, to 8.3 percent in 1966. Some studies have pointed to inadequate nutrition as a possible factor in prematurity and complications of pregnancy:

- It has been noted that many expectant mothers receiving care under the comprehensive maternity and infant care projects, funded by the Children's Bureau, subsist on inadequate diets.

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*From "Report by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare" - Incidence and Location of Serious Hunger and Malnutrition and Health Problems Incident Thereto - 1968.

- Scattered nutritional status studies indicate that more teenage girls have inadequate diets than any other group studied. Over 197,000 babies or 5.5% of total births, in the U.S. were born in 1966 to mothers under 18 years of age, and thus many of these young girls may begin pregnancy in a poor nutritional state.

- Infant mortality rates average 17% higher among low-income groups than in the total population. For example, among non-whites who appear disproportionately in low-income groups, neonatal and postnatal deaths are substantially higher than among whites.

Obesity is also a common problem, some studies indicating that its incidence may reach 10-15% in childhood and adolescence.

EXPENDITURES BY FEDERAL AGENCIES FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH 1/

Selected Fiscal Years
(In millions of dollars)

Agency and Program	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 act.	1968 est.	1969 est.
Department of Agriculture:						
Agriculture Research Service:						
Nutrition and Consumer Use Research.........	*	*	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Cooperative State Research Service.....	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
Consumer Marketing Service:						
Special Milk Program...	82.2	95.4	97.0	96.1	103.7	102.0
School Lunch Program...	152.6	169.6	196.7	208.3	216.9	242.8
Food Stamp Program.....	-	9.2	31.3	61.9	83.1	109.4
Commodity Distribution Program.............	83.0	82.9	72.8	90.5	109.2	112.5
Total............	318.7	358.0	398.9	458.2	514.4	568.1

*Less than $50,000

1/ Substantial sums, not included in this table, are also spent for food and nutrition in programs administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare through the Office of Education (Title I, ESEA), the Children's Bureau, and the Public Health Service (see page 61).

Federal Programs

The food and nutrition programs of the Department of Agriculture aid in improving the health status of children in school, in day-care centers, settlement and neighborhood houses, in recreational activities and--for low-income children--in the family group. Federal expenditures for these programs in fiscal year 1969 will total $568 million--approaching twice the amount spent in 1960.

Improved nutrition among school children became a national goal in 1946 with the passage of the National School Lunch Act. Beginning in the early 1960's, the emphasis shifted to broaden the coverage of food service programs for children to assure inclusion of children of low-income families. In 1962, an amendment to the National School Lunch Act authorized a higher rate of reimbursement for lunches served in low-income area schools.

In 1966, the Child Nutrition Act provided for cash and food assistance for school breakfast programs and assistance to low-income area schools in the purchase of food service equipment.

In 1968, the special food service program was enacted, authorizing cash and food assistance to children in group situations other than schools--day-care centers, settlement houses, summer recreational activities. This measure also extended the school breakfast program through fiscal year 1971.

During the school year 1967-68, participation in the lunch program totaled almost 19 million children with almost two and a half million receiving lunches free or at a reduced price. Participation in the breakfast program--still a pilot operation with limited funding in 1968--totaled 160,000.

With a substantially increased level of funding available for these programs in fiscal year 1969, participation should greatly increase in both programs--particularly on the part of children of low-income families. Concerted special efforts are under way to bring a lunch and/or breakfast program to urban elementary schools that, for the most part, do not offer food service.

The special milk program is available to about 19 of every 20 children in schools, day-care centers and non-profit summer camps. This program, initiated in 1954, offers partial reimbursement on each half-pint of milk dols to help reduce the cost to the child. Some 3.2 billion half pints of milk were served in the 1968 fiscal year.

In addition to the programs specifically directed to improving nutrition among children, the Consumer and Marketing Service administers two programs of food assistance to low-income families. One or the other of these programs is operating in some 2,500 counties and independent cities and participation totals some 6.0 million people. Through a special drive initiated in July of 1967, there is a family food assistance program in every one of the 1,000 lowest income counties.

The food stamp program helps to improve the diet of low-income households by supplementing their food purchasing power. Families may exchange what they normally spend for food for coupons worth more. These coupons are spent, like cash, in participating retail food stores. From a pilot operation in eight scattered areas in 1961, the program is now operating in 1,179 project areas with a participation of 2.6 million people.

The commodity donation program provides foods directly to low-income families. The 1960's saw a shift in emphasis from that of simply offering what was available under price support and surplus removal operations of the farm program to one of deliberately providing foods that would improve that family's nutritional level. In December, of 1960, only five foods were offered. There are now 22 foods on the list, including protein items and fruit and vegetable items. A special food package has been developed and is being distributed to pregnant and lactating women and to infants. This is being done both in areas that have the food stamp program and those that have the commodity program. There are at present about 1,300 counties and independent cities with a commodity program and participation is running more than 3.2 million people.

The 5,000 Home Economists of the Cooperative Extention Service place much emphasis on education for improving the diets of all children, especially adolescents. They annually devote more than 181,000 man days to instruction in food and nutrition to youth and adults.

The Cooperative Extention Service through its educational programs in Home Economics, assists families in learning the nutritive value of surplus commodities and in preparing such foods in ways which will appeal to family members, including children. Extension Home Economists have established demonstration centers at surplus commodity distribution centers to teach ways to prepare surplus commodities. They also give individual help to low income and other disadvantaged families in their homes. Recipients of food stamps are instructed by county Home Economists in the efficient use of the stamps to promote an adequate diet for all family members.

The Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research Service, also administers research grants to State agricultural experiment stations under the Hatch Act as amended in 1955. As part of this research effort, 40 basic and applied research projects are being carried out in various States on food and nutrition problems of children and youth.

Nutrition services for mothers and children are an integral part of the health and medical care programs supported by the Children's Bureau, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. They are included in the table in the "health" section of this analysis. Since the enactment of the Social Security Act in 1935, the States and territories have used their Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's funds to employ nutrition personnel to extend and improve nutrition services to mothers and children. For example, in 1968 a large proportion of the (approximately) 500 nutrition positions budgeted in State and local public health agencies were funded through maternal and child health and crippled children's funds.

These nutritionists work in maternity clinics, well-child conferences, pediatric clinics, school health programs, clinical mental retardation programs, crippled children's services, adolescent clinics, and day-care programs including head start centers. They develop standards and guides for nutritional care; provide technical consultation to workers in health, welfare, education and other agencies; and give counseling to mothers and their families on such nutrition proplems as preparation of formulas and foods for infant and child feeding, food budgeting, and management of therapeutic diets prescribed by the doctor for the children with such conditions as celiac disease, phenylketonuria, anemia and diabetes.

In the 53 Maternal and Infant Care Projects and the 58 Comprehensive Health Projects for Children and Youth developed as a result of the 1963 and 1965 Amendments to the Social Security Act, respectively, approximately 300 additional nutritionists, dieticians, and home economists have been made available to extend and strengthen nutrition services to the low-income families reached through these projects. Auxiliary nutrition workers, usually from the neighborhood in which they live, are also being used in these programs to perform both a teaching and helping role in the homes of patients, in clinics and in small groups. In the last two years, progress has been made in addiding nutrition positions to the staffs of the clinical mental retardation programs thus, making it possible to expand nutrition services to mentally retarded children and their families.

In 1968, approximately $3 million was budgeted for nutrition services in the Maternal and Infant Care Projects, Comprehensive Health Projects for Children and Youth and the Clinical Programs in Mental Retardation. This does not include those funds which are used to purchase vitamin and mineral supplements as well as special dietary products which might be prescribed for needy expectant mothers, malnourished infants and children, or children with certain inborn errors of metabolism.

For fiscal 1968-69, over $500,000 of Children's Bureau funds were committed for research on the specific nutritional problems of mothers and children. Among these were:

- An Evaluative Study of the Nutritional Status of Preschool Children in the United States. (Children's Hospital Research Foundation, Columbus, Ohio). --This study will provide current knowledge of nutritional status of preschool children. It will be helpful to those concerned with food production and distribution, and will be of interest in relating regional, social, and cultural differences to certain aspects of nutritional status, and useful in determining the effectiveness of educational endeavors. This information will determine how common childhood nutritional anemia and obesity are in this country and will be of help in education and prevention.

- A contract with the National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, to summarize knowledge of the role of nutrition in pregnancy, to assess nutrient requirements of pregnancy and criteria for identification of deficiencies, to provide guidelines in meeting and correcting deficiencies and to develop scientific and technical documentation and prepare definitive guidelines relative to nutritional requirements in pregnancy and lactation and to such special problems as weight control, edema, anemia, etc. A provisional report has been completed and submitted to the Children's Bureau. A comprehensive final report is in preparation.

7. CASH BENEFITS

Progress and Needs

Social and emotional well-being are requisites for positive participation in a democracy. Every child needs the protection, guidance, and love of capable parents and the stimulation of strong family life to prepare him for adult self-sufficiency and to encourage him to develop the capacities to contribute to the society in which he lives.

An income sufficient to provide a basic, healthful standard of living is the foundation upon which parents build a strong family life and furnish other means for meeting the physical, social, and emotional needs of their children.

In recent years, substantial progress has been made in strengthening the Nation's income maintenance programs. Between fiscal years 1960 and 1966, expenditures from all public sources for social insurance and other cash benefits (excluding hospital and medical payments) increased 58%--from $25.9 billion to $40.9 billion. In the same period, per capita expenditures increased 43%--from $143 to $205.

Total Federal expenditures for income maintenance programs, excluding hospital and medical payments, rose from $19.6 billion in fiscal 1960 to $33.2 billion in 1966, and are projected to increase to nearly $42 billion in 1968. Social Security insurance programs accounted for the bulk of the growth since 1960.

Present income maintenance programs are heavily oriented toward the aged. More than three-fourths of the OASDHI expenditures are for retirement benefits. About two-thirds of the federally-aided public assistance payments are in categories other than Aid to Families with Dependent Children. Although children and youth are the largest needy group among the economically and socially dependent, this analysis shows that $3.7 billion, or about 11%, of all Federal cash benefits in 1969 will be for children and youth. In the case of the OASDHI program, by far the largest of the cash benefit programs, the expenditures for children are increased by more than one quarter when benefits to mothers caring for beneficiary children are included. The relative share of children and youth will have improved somewhat from 1960, when it was only 8½% of the total.

Despite the progress in improving the income maintenance programs, families with children represent the largest block of low-income Americans without assured income protection for essentials considered necessary for escaping poverty. The data available since 1959 show that children under

18 continue to constitute nearly half of all persons in family units with poverty incomes. These 10.7 million children account for about 1 in 5 of all children living in families. Families with children bore more than two-thirds of the total $11.5 billion shortfall, in incomes below the poverty line, in 1965--the latest year for which the aggregate deficiency of the poor has been estimated.

Of the 12.5 million children and youth under 18 in 1966 who lived in poor families (e.g., $3,300 a year for a family of 4), about 7½ million received no public income support. The balance were largely assisted by public assistance and Old-Age Survivor's Disability Insurance benefits. Additional support comes from the Veterans Administration, Railroad Retirement, and Civil Service Retirement programs.

Although the OASDHI program is not singularly aimed at reducing poverty, the over 3.5 million child beneficiaries--including paternal orphans and dependents of disabled and retired workers--are among the groups of children seriously threatened by a life of poverty. From a recent survey of widowed mothers and children receiving survivors benefits, it was estimated that 400,000 widowed mother and child beneficiaries were living below the poverty level; an additional 600,000 were kept out of poverty by their OASDHI benefits; while for the ramining 600,000 OASDHI benefits supplemented other income which was sufficient to keep the family somewhat above the very stringent poverty level. Clearly, the estimated 26 percent increase in Social Security benefits between fiscal years 1967 and 1969 will help to raise a significant additional number of child beneficiaries above the poverty or low-income level.

Public assistance focusses most directly on the needy. Yet slightly above one-third of the poor, that is, 8.4 million out of 25.9 million, are now being helped by federally-aided public assistance programs. The overall figures include many children in need because of the unemployment of a parent, and most needy children living with both parents or someone other than a close relative--and not being eligible for public aid.

Generally, public assistance payments fall well below the poverty level. The national average assistance payment provides little more than half, and in some low-income States less than a fourth, of the amount required for basic subsistence.

Current Federal formulas provide more financial support for some groups of needy people than for others. Children are the most disadvantaged. In public assistance, the maximum monthly amount subject to Federal sharing for an individual child or his parent is $32; for the aged, blind, and disabled, it is $74. States have tended to concentrate their expenditures and efforts on those programs that bring them the largest return in Federal money.

The Advisory Council on Public Welfare in its report of June 1966, Having the Power, We have the Duty, recommended the following public assistance goals:

- A national minimum standard for public assistance payments below which no State may fall.
- A nationwide comprehensive program of public assistance based upon a single criterion: Need.
- A uniform, simple plan for Federal-State sharing in costs of all public welfare programs which would provide for equitable and reasonable fiscal effort among States, and recognize the relative fiscal capacity of the Federal and the State Governments.

Even though these goals are for all recipients of public assistance, it is obvious that children and youth would be greatly benefited.

Federal Programs

EXPENDITURES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS OF CASH BENEFITS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Selected Fiscal Years
(In millions of dollars)

Category	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 act.	1968 est.	1969 est.
Dependents' Benefits:						
Social Security......	999	1,435	2,167	2,185	2,440	2,758
Other................	180	222	290	338	380	411
Subtotal	1,179	1,657	2,457	2,523	2,820	3,169
Assistance Payments grants (AFDC)........	467	625	767	843	863	1,075
Other Cash benefits (BIA)................	2	3	4	4	5	4
Total................	1,648	2,285	3,228	3,370	3,688	4,248

Of the $4.2 billion, the greatest amount is accounted for by dependents' benefits through the Social Security Administration.

The Social Security Amendments of 1950 and 1965 have accelerated the trust fund payments of the Social Security Administration and will continue to do so. In fiscal 1969, cash benefits payments by the Social Security Administration for children and youth will total $2.7 billion (estimated). This sum will aid 3,370,000 children and youths. These amounts represent payments from both OASI and DI trust funds for children under 18 (and full-time students age 18-21), of insured retired, deceased, or disabled workers.

Other survivors payments will total $411 million for children and youth. This sum includes the following programs:

- Veterans Administration programs totaling $337 million for payments to children of deceased veterans, including payments for educational assistance to these children. This program will aid approximately 750,000 children and youth.

- U. S. Civil Service Commission payments of $36 million to surviving parent, guardian, or representative payee, which provide indirect benefits for children and youth.

- Railroad Retirement Board cash payments totaling $38 million to children under 18, and to children aged 18-21 if disabled or attending school full-time.

In 1969 an additional $1,075 million of Federal expenditures are anticipated for cash benefits under the program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children. This program established by Title IV of the Social Security Act, has a goal of maintaining children in their own homes. It provides for Federal sharing of State expenditures for money and medical vendor payments to children deprived of parental support because of a parent's death, continued absence, disability, or unemployment. It also provides for Federal sharing of expenditures by the States for social services, administration, and staff training incurred in operation of the program. The extent of Federal sharing is based on the States per capita income, the average monthly payments made to recipients, the number of recipients, and the type of expenditure.

Generally, the children assisted by the program are under 18 years of age; there are, however, some between 18-21, who attend school full-time, who are also aided. Most of the children live in their own homes, but some are in foster homes or private child care institutions. And while nearly all families receive cash benefits for several months at least, there are a few who receive only emergency assistance. This latter type of assistance was provided for by the 1967 amendments to the Social Security Act and is available to all families without resources who are in danger of destitution or lack suitable living arrangements. In fiscal 1968, these programs will aid about 4 million children. Thus, approximately 25% of the 14.3 million children under 18 who live in families with incomes below the Social Security poverty index, are receiving AFDC cash benefits.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, provides cash benefits to needy Indians on reservations. About 60% of the expenditures relate to those under 21. In fiscal 1969, this program will provide $4.3 million to aid over 13,000 children and youths.

8. SOCIAL WELFARE AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

Progress in Social Welfare and Rehabilitation

A comprehensive program of welfare and rehabilitation services is a necessity in helping parents to overcome the adverse impacts on their children of today's social pressures and problems. Such services complement the assistance of cash benefits programs.

Social welfare and rehabilitation services seek to:

- Make available services easily accessible to all persons needing them as a part of a complex of related services under voluntary as well as public auspices so as to provide truly comprehensive help.
- Emphasize elimination of the causes of human misery and social manfunctioning.
- Expand Federal support to institutions of higher learning and student stipends in order to enlarge substantially the reservoir of manpower available to provide a greater volume of high quality services.
- Support innovative approaches to solving long-standing problems.

Progress in achieving these objectives has been notable in recent years.

- Federal expenditures for child and youth services have increased nearly five fold between fiscal 1960 and 1969 to a total of $373 million. 1/
- Rehabilitation services are being provided to ever-widening circles of persons with disabilities and to increasingly younger age groups.

1/ It should be recognized that certain programs falling primarily in other areas may have a social welfare and rehabilitation component not reflected by this total, e.g., education of disadvantaged or handicapped children, National Institute of Mental Health programs, or the Community Action, Head Start, or Job Corps programs of OEO. See also note, page 8.

  - There has been a large increase in the numbers of people with disabilities due to mental illness, mental retardation and epilepsy. This category represented 25 percent of all rehabilitated cases in 1967.

  - The median age of people serviced in 1966 was 33, down from 34 in 1965.

  - The Vocational rehabilitation amendments of 1968 established a new program to serve the disadvantaged, including youth of school age with mental or physical disabilities as well as those who have behavioral problems or are underachievers, or are socially maladjusted as a result of environmental deprivation.

- Vocational rehabilitation legislation in 1965 provided liberalized Federal matching grants of up to 75 percent of a State's expenditures for rehabilitation services as well as funds to encourage other activities. The 1968 amendments increased to 80 percent the Federal share beginning in fiscal year 1970.

  - State agencies are thus stimulated to expand and improve rehabilitation workshops and facilities and to undertake innovative projects of special services for difficult-to-rehabilitate groups with severe disabilities.

- Total Federal, State and local expenditures in fiscal year 1967 were approximately $452 million for public child welfare services.

- Recently, concern for child protection has been directed toward the growing numbers of child abuse cases.

  - By 1966, 43 States and the Virgin Islands had passes statutes requiring physicians and hospitals to report cases of suspected child abuse to community authorities; six other States enacted laws encouraging the reporting of child abuse cases.

- Day care services have expanded--in numbers of day care centers available and in the percentage of costs that can be underwritten by Federal funds under certain conditions.

  - For children whose mothers are receiving employment training under provisions of Federal law, Federal funds are available for 85 percent of day care costs. The Federal Government may now also assume greater temporary responsibility in emergency situations when children have immediate need of food, shelter, or social services.

- Child welfare services for mentally retarded children and youth are increasing.
    - In 1966 an estimated 40,000 mentally retarded children received services from public child welfare agencies--a 33 percent increase over 1965.
    - The number of mental retardation clinics receiving Federal financial support increased over the previous year from 136 to 170 in 1966.
- Adoptions of children rose from about 142,000 in 1965 to 152,000 in 1966. The proportion of these adoptions arranged by social agencies continued to rise in 1966, reaching 71 percent.
    - Among States reporting the age at placement, over 60 percent of the children adopted by nonrelatives were under 3 months of age.
    - The nearly 17,000 nonwhite children adopted comprised about 11 percent of total adoptions; over half of these were Negroes.
- The reorganization within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in 1967 which established the Social and Rehabilitation Service separated assistance payments from social service and merged the social service components of the Bureau of Family Services with those of the Children's Bureau. This action was a major administrative step in implementing the philosophy of providing comprehensive social services to children and their families.

Present Needs

Despite significant progress, the present tasks are formidable, especially in the urban ghettos and the rural slums where deprivation abounds and developmental opportunities for children and youth are limited. It is impossible to consider the social growth and healthy cultural development of children and youth without paying special attention to the poor.

- Between one-fourth and one-third of all American children grow up in poverty.

But the needs for social care extend beyond the very poor.

- In 1967 there were upwards of 12 million children under age 14 with mothers who worked.

- There were many others whose circumstances often required day care. Yet, at this time, the registered day care capacity was approaching only 474,000.

Child welfare services--except those provided under AFDC--are not Statewide in many jurisdictions; they vary widely from State to State in the quality and types of services offered; and they are not available to all who need them.

An estimated 7.4 million children were living in homes without a male head as of March 1967.

Nearly one-quarter of a million children served by public child welfare agencies were being cared for by other than their own parents or relatives.

Delivery of services is so inadequate that many of the most disadvantaged and needy clients of all ages are not reached by existing services.

Nearly half of all social work positions are in State and local public welfare programs.

- Only 1 percent of the caseworkers and 13 percent of the supervisors working in public assistance--and, in 1965, 16 percent of the caseworkers, 68 percent of the supervisors, and 79 percent of the field representatives in child welfare, have completed graduate training in social work.

Federal Programs

Outlays for social welfare and rehabilitation services in fiscal 1969 are estimated to total $374 million. The bulk of these outlays, $371 million in 1969, are from funds appropriated to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The Social and Rehabilitation Service will spend $371 million for services in 1969.

EXPENDITURES FOR SOCIAL WELFARE AND REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Selected Fiscal Years
(In millions of dollars)

Agency and Program	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 act.	1968 est.	1969 est.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:						
Social Rehabilitation Service:						
Assistance Payments Administration (AFDC).....	13	30	82	88	96	120
Administration of Cash Aid..	37	48	59	60	63	79
Children's Bureau:						
Child Welfare Services....	13	24	46	45	55	57
Office of Juvenile Delinquency..................	-	1	8	9	4	5
Rehabilitation Services Administration:						
Services and facilities..	9	14	36	58	68	86
Mental Retardation.......	-	-	-	7	11	10
Office of Research and Demonstrations...........	3	5	12	12	12	13
TOTAL, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare..........	74	122	243	279	310	370
Department of Interior:						
Bureau of Indian Affairs:						
Child Welfare Assistance....	1	2	2	3	3	3
TOTAL, Department of Interior...	1	2	2	3	3	3
TOTAL, Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Services...........	75	124	245	282	313	374

The reorganization in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare which established the Social and Rehabilitation Service brought together in the Children's Bureau the long-established social services of the Child Welfare program and the wide range of social services for AFDC families and children authorized by the 1967 Amendments to the Social Security Act which provide for help in maintaining and strengthening family life, developing and retaining capability for self-support, and development of foster care programs. This combination of services includes personal and family counseling, assistance to children in obtaining education in accordance with their capacities, services to unmarried mothers, services to children with special problems, adoptions, homemaker services, institutional care of children, and day care services for children whose mothers are working and those whose mothers are securing training for employment.

The Research and Demonstration Projects in the Child Welfare Program provide grant funds to qualified agencies and institutions of higher learning for special research and demonstration projects in child welfare that are of regional or national significance and special projects to demonstrate new methods or facilities for providing better welfare services to children.

The Child Welfare Training Grants Program provides grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning for special projects for training personnel for work in the field of child welfare, including traineeships.

The Children's Bureau programs of formula grants to States and special project grants for research, training, or demonstration in child welfare services are estimated to have totalled $55 million in 1968 and a total of $57 million is anticipated in 1969.

The Rehabilitation Services Administration makes grants to State vocational rehabilitation agencies to provide vocational rehabilitation services to the physically and mentally disabled, including disabled young people. These services include diagnosis, counseling, physical restoration, training, services to family members when necessary for the rehabilitation of the handicapped individual, job placement, and follow up. The State contribution to this basic support program is 25% through Fiscal Year 1969, and 20% for each year thereafter. In 1967, approximately 40,000 handicapped young people under the age of 20 were rehabilitated by the State vocational rehabilitation agencies. In addition to the basic support program, there are a variety of special grant programs authorized under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act for the expansion and innovation of vocational rehabilitation services and for the support of research and demonstration and training activities.

Rehabilitation Services Administration supported programs for handicapped young people are found in schools, rehabilitation facilities of all types and other community agencies and institutions. Vocational rehabilitation programs reaching handicapped young people in 1968 were estimated to total $87 million.

Home Economists in the Department of Agriculture's Cooperative Extension Service frequently engage in training program aides and paraprofessional personnel for work affecting children either directly or indirectly. Such paraprofessionals are employed by the Extension Service or by other public and private agencies on either a paid or volunteer basis. They perform a variety of functions including teaching on an individual or group basis of skills mothers need to care properly for children, assisting in child care facilities, and referral for professional help, as for example in family planning.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, provides child welfare assistance (primarily foster home or appropriate institutional care) for about 3,300 Indian children under 18 years of age on Indian reservations where such care is not available from local and State agencies. In addition, services are provided for many more Indian children. These services include counseling and guidance to parents on family problems; protecting personal and property interests of Indian minors through trustee and fiduciary services; arranging for the protection and care of dependent and neglected children; and planning for adoption.

The Office of Economic Opportunity provides services to special child populations through its Migrant Day Care programs. In 1968, services costing $850,000 are expected to reach 13,000 of the 100,000 migrant children needing assistance. Through the neighborhood centers of Community Action Agencies, social and welfare conditions of all age groups are improved, although many centers are directed principally to teen-agers.

The Women's Bureau is engaged in promoting programs aimed at increasing the availability of day care centers and necessary personnel. Through its publications, sponsorship, and participation in conferences, the Bureau provides services to governmental and nongovernmental agencies working in the field of day care services to children of working mothers.

9. EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND LABOR STANDARDS

America's educational system is continuing its impressive achievement. Our economic record is unequaled. Despite this, our youth unemployment rate is higher than that of any other industrialized nation in the world.

Adequate attention is not being given to the three-fifths of our youth who never enter college, and the many others who do not finish. This has already been indicated in the President's Manpower Report; the relationship between educational programs and manpower programs--between learning and earning in America--has not been adequately dealt with.

In 1967, an average of 4.1 million youth aged 14-17 inclusive, and an additional 4.3 million 18-19 year olds, were in the labor force working or seeking jobs. Among the 8.4 million young people in these age groups there were 3.4 million girls. Unemployment among the 14-19 year group averaged 964,000 or 11.4 percent.

Employment Services

The United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, provides through its affiliated 2,300 local employment offices, job placement and counseling services for youth in or entering the labor force. These offices also handle the referral of youth to Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, and Manpower Development and Training courses and work projects. Over 4.3 million youth under 22 years of age registered with the Employment Service in fiscal 1968. The Employment Service has specially trained and designated staff to service this group of young workers. Separate youth employment offices known as Youth Opportunity Centers are maintained in about 100 metropolitan areas. In addition many special youth units have been set up in other local employment offices.

A formal system for the transition of youth from school to work has been in operation since 1948 through a national agreement between the Office of Education and the United States Employment Service whereby Employment Services staff provide employment counseling, aptitude testing and job placement services to graduates entering the job market. These services are provided by means of group guidance and individual interviewing extending over the senior year for those who plan to seek work after graduation.

Since 1956 the Employment Service has also promoted plans for the referral of individual dropouts by the schools to the Employment Service local office counselors, where most are either referred to jobs or training or one of the newer employability resources such as Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps or M.D.T.A. courses.

The work for the graduates usually is conducted by Employment Service staff working in schools, whereas the work for dropouts is usually provided in local Employment Service offices. The Employment Service has such working arrangements with about 10,000 high schools. Many rural schools have been included in this outreach activity by the Employment Service. Mobile teams and itinerant counselors have been provided to extend basic vocational services to more rural youth.

The "school" program is the largest single outreach activity by which the Employment Service reaches large numbers of youth. In 1966-67, the Employment Service registered 517,000 seniors and 88,000 dropouts through its cooperative arragnements with public and parochial high schools.

The Employment Service is the official referral agency to the Job Corps. In fiscal 1969, the Employment Service referred 54,000 young men, many of the school dropouts, to the Job Corps. Counseling was involved for most of these boys. Nearly 10,000 girls were referred for the Women's Job Corps during this period.

During F.Y. 1968 the Employment Service referred 127,000 youth to Neighborhood Youth Corps work projects. Work with this group usually involves employment counseling before and after Neighborhood Youth Corps experience, and efforts for job placement in private industry after the youth complete their work orientation with Neighborhood Youth Corps.

The Employment Service youth staff makes special efforts to place in jobs or training youth sent to them by juvenile courts, "training" schools or any youth-service or social welfare agency. Youth records are obtained and efforts made to place the boy or girl in a suitable setting.

Since its inception four years ago, the Employment Service has been the operating arm of the President's Youth Opportunity Campaign--registering students seeking summer jobs and sending them to both the public and private jobs which have been made available by employers. Some 168,000 placements were reported by the Employment Service in the summer of 1968. These are obtained both by broadside publicity and individual job development by the Employment Service.

As part of its activities for helping youth do better vocational planning, the Employment Service develops and distributes guidance materials through the Employment Service system and elsewhere. Typical of these are How to Get and Hold the Right Job, Choosing Your Occupation, Job Guide for Young Workers, and Career Guide for Demand Occupations, all of which have been on the best seller list at the Government Printing Office for some time. A recent publication for vocational guidance purposes is, College Courses and Beginning Jobs.

A very important recent aspect of the Employment Service's contribution to young workers has been the Selective Service Rehabilitant program through which Employment Service staff are stationed in Armed Forces Examining Stations in order to provide information and referral services to Selective Service rejectees. Similar services have been available for volunteer military rejectees in selected cities. These youth, many of whom are promising but greatly in need of orientation and referral services, are provided counseling and job training and employment.

Many of the Experimental and Demonstration projects of the Manpower Development and Training Act are carried on in connection with Employment Service youth services. Employment Service staff are often used for the counseling and placement aspects of the projects.

Labor Standards

In all these efforts, it is imperative that the health and welfare of American youth be safeguarded. The Bureau of Labor Standards administers a program to improve the working conditions of employed youth. Many young people, whether or not they are enrolled in school, work either by choice or necessity. In calendar year 1966, over 11 million boys and girls 14 through 19 years of age had some paid work experience during the year. 1/ There is a continuing need, therefore, to develop and promote, both on State and national levels, labor standards that will assure that employment of these young people is not detrimental to their health and well-being, is performed under safe and desirable working conditions, and does not interfere with their schooling.

The Bureau, through research and analysis, develops and promotes regulatory labor standards for employment of youth under the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Under these provisions, employment of 14 and 15 year olds is limited to occupations which will not interfere with their schooling, health, and general well-being. Also under these provisions, the Bureau sets an 18-year minimum age for employment in nonagricultural occupations which, after study, have been determined to be particularly hazardous for youth under 18 years of age. A 16-year minimum age is set by the Bureau for employment in agricultural occupations which, after study, have been determined to be particularly hazardous for the employment of children under 16.

The Bureau has developed cooperative agreements with 45 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, under which State employment

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1/ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report on Work Experience of the Population, 1966.

certificates are accepted as proof of age under the Fair Labor Standards Act, thus providing for employers and minors a single certificate system to aid in the placement of young people in legal and suitable employment. In 4 States in which there is no State system, the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions issue Federal certificates of age. Special arrangements for proof of age are made in Alaska.

The Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division, U. S. Department of Labor, administer and enforce the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967. In addition, certain functions in connection with the administration of the Davis-Bacon and Related Acts and the Contract Work Hours Standards Act are the responsibility of the Divisions.

The Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, in addition to the standards applying to wages and hours, provide child labor standards for employed youth.

Investigations during fiscal 1968 disclosed 13,989 minors illegally employed (in 1967 the number was 18,536). Of these, 12,434 were found in industrial employment and 1,555 minors under 16 were found employed in agricultural occupations during school hours. The decrease in agricultural findings was primarily because, in those States where cotton is raised, there was the worst crop since records have been kept. In addition, bad weather and the use of machines in harvesting operations had a further impact on the employment of youth in agriculture. There were a number of reasons for the decrease in non-agricultural finds. The decrease in the number of 16 and 17 year olds illegally employed in non-agricultural hazardous occupations was due, in part, to amendments to Hazardous Occupations Orders Nos. 2, 4, and 7. These were authorized by the Secretary of Labor and permitted employment in some occupations formerly prohibited. On the other hand, in fiscal year 1968, 770 more minors under 16 were found illegally employed than in the previous year. This reflects the expanded coverage under the Act provided in the 1966 amendments. Many of the newly covered enterprises such as hospitals, hotels and motels, laundries and dry cleaning establishments, and restaurants often employ young workers.

Unless otherwise exempt, covered minor employees must be paid in accordance with the statutory minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Act. Minimum wage findings are not available by age group, however.

Cooperative efforts with the schools have resulted in many youngsters returning to the classroom. Investigators also work with employers to determine the necessary changes that can be made so that, where advisable, the illegally employed minor need not lose his job but can be kept on legally.

To the extent necessary to prevent the curtailment of employment opportunities, the Fair Labor Standards Act in section 14 provides for the issuance of certificates for certain types of workers permitting payment of less than the minimum wage otherwise applicable.

A total of 9,460 student-learner certificates were issued during the 1968 fiscal year, a 43 percent increase from the previous year. Each certificate provides for the part-time employment training of a student learner at special minimum wages in on-the-job training supplemented by and integrated with school instruction.

At the end of fiscal year 1968, student-worker certificates, which authorize the part-time employment of students at special minimum wages in school-operated shops, were held by 23 educational institutions. These certificates authorized the employment of 1,146 students at special minimum wages in order to help defray part of their educational expenses.

Certificates issued during the year authorized the hiring of 474 apprentices at special minimum wages. Most of these apprentices (426) were located in Puerto Rico.

There were 4,836 full-time student certificates in effect at the end of fiscal year 1968, 17 percent above the level of the previous year. These certificates permitted retail, service establishments, or agriculture to pay special minimum wages to students of high school age.

There are millions of young workers not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act who also require protection. The Bureau of Labor Standards conducts a program of advisory and consultative services concerning labor standards for younger workers. This program includes giving technical advisory assistance upon request to State labor departments, legislative commissions, labor and management organizations, or interested citizens concerning ways to improve State child labor laws and regulations. The Bureau develops and promotes advisory labor standards for young workers through publications and articles based on research and analysis of employment conditions, and through participation with interested agencies and organizations in conferences on youth problems and programs.

OUTLAYS (EXPENDITURES) FOR FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND LABOR STANDARDS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Selected Fiscal Years
(In millions of dollars)

Category	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 act.	1968 est.	1969 est.
DEPT. OF LABOR:						
Grants to States for unemployment compensation and employment services administration 1/	11	23	45	62	66	70
Wage and child labor standards.....	*	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL.........................	12	24	46	63	67	71

1/ Includes salaries and expenses

*Less than $500,000

10. OTHER PROGRAMS, INCLUDING HOUSING

Expenditures for other programs aiding children and youth will amount to $803 million in fiscal year 1969. The largest part of this total will be spent on programs to aid or provide for improved housing. Of the total, programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development will account for $250 million, and of the Department of Agriculture, $508 million.

The importance of these housing programs cannot be overlooked. Slums, urban and rural, are the hallmark of poverty. Adequate housing for people too poor to escape the slums is essential if gains are to be made in the war on poverty.

The low rent public housing program will aid 1,653,000 children and youth. This program attempts to provide decent, safe and sanitary housing at rents within the means of low-income families. The differences between the families' ability to pay and the full housing cost is made up by this program. Other Department of Housing and Urban Development programs, including grants for rent supplements, neighborhood facilities, open space land programs, college housing, and Model Cities supplemental funds, will also give direct aid to children and youth.

The Department of Agriculture's rural housing programs provide for loans to individual rural families who are unable to obtain credit from usual credit sources. The loans include ones for labor housing and for rural rental housing. As of June 30, 1968, there were nearly 200,000 borrower families benefitting currently in new or improved housing. These families include an estimated 500,000 children and youth benefitting from such housing.

The Department of Justice, through the Bureau of Prisons, provides programs aimed at the rehabilitation of Federal offenders confined in its institutions, including youth below the age of 21. In pursuing the primary goal of correction and rehabilitation, the Bureau utilizes academic education; vocational training; medical, psychiatric and psychological services; chaplains; social and casework services; and community programs. The Federal Youth Center, Morgantown, West Virginia, is under construction and expected to be in operation by early 1969. All offenders committed to Morgantown will be placed in one of four experimental behavior categories and a specific program designed for each category.

At the end of fiscal year 1968, there were 2,535 Youth Corrections Act offenders confined and 772 Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act offenders.

An important Community Action program of the Office of Economic Opportunity are the Special Summer projects which provide recreational, work, educational and cultural opportunities to youth in low income areas during the out-of-school summer months. The range of programs serves ages 5 to 25 years. Approximately 1,500,000 persons are being served in fiscal year 1969.

EXPENDITURES FOR OTHER FEDERAL PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Selected Fiscal Years
(In millions of dollars)

Category	1960 Actual	1963 Actual	1966 Actual	1967 Actual	1968 Estimate	1969 Estimate
Department of Agriculture:						
Cooperative Research Service Payments to States	--	--	--	--		
Farmers Home Administration: Rural Housing Loans 1/	40	186	262	433	491	508
Department of Housing and Urban Development: Renewal and Housing Assistance: Grants for Neighborhood facilities	--	--	--	--	3	19
Low rent public housing	80	102	135	157	179	214
Metropolitan Development:						
Open space land program	--	--	--	2	8	7
Federal Housing Administration:						
Rent supplement program	--	--	--	--	--	6
Housing assistance	--	--	--	--	--	5
Department of Justice:						
Bureau of Prisons:						
Treatment and rehabilitation of Federal offenders	6	7	12	13	14	12
Office of Economic Opportunity Special Summer Programs	--	--	--	36	34	32
TOTAL	126	295	409	641	730	803

APPENDIXES A and B

Appendix A

TABLE A - FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH, SELECTED FISCAL YEARS BY AGENCY AND PROGRAM. (In thousands of dollars.)

Agency and Program	**Budget** Authority						Outlays					
	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 act.	1968 est.	1969 est.	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 act.	1968 est.	1969 est.
Funds appropriated to the President:												
Office of Economic Opportunity:												
Youth Programs:												
Job Corps 1/	--	--	304,000	209,154	282,188	280,000	--	--	245,000	339,360	318,000	281,000
Concentrated Employment Program 2/	--	--	--	--	26,300	26,500	--	--	--	--	700	46,600
Neighborhood Youth Corps 2/.....	--	--	271,000	362,447	269,011	281,400	--	--	245,200	258,254	340,400	323,800
Job Opportunities in Business Sector 2/......................	--	--	--	--	15,300	38.000	--	--	--	--	125	28.000
Community Action Programs:												
Head Start	--	--	198,000	349,245	322,810	318,000	--	--	83,160	294,558	392,528	295,876
Head Start-Follow Through 3/....	--	--	--	--	15,000	30,000	--	--	--	--	2,755	20,245
School-Age Programs	--	--	17,000	4,915	7,498	7,700	--	--	10,000	4,200	7,347	6,963
Upward Bound			25,290	28,161	31,571	29,800	--	--	20,000	25,729	32,102	29.973
Special Summer Programs.........	--	--	--	37,000	34,895	35,000	--	--	--	36,260	34,200	31,500
Health	--	--	8,000	18,000	12.000	23.000	--	--	5.000	15.000	13.000	18.000
Migrant Agricultural Workers Programs:												
Migrant Youth Education	--	--	9,000	10,000	--	--	--	--	8,300	8,100	--	--
Migrant Day Care	--	--	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	--	--	850	2,550	850	850
TOTAL - Office of Economic Opportunity	--	--	833.290	1,021,992	1,017,573	1,070.400	--	--	617,510	984,011	1,142,007	1.082.807
Department of Agriculture:												
Agricultural Research Service:												
Nutrition and Consumer Use Research	37	45	594	323	487	432	37	38	217	519	506	510
Cooperative State Research Service:												
Payments to State Agricultural Experiment Stations	900	930	940	1,000	1,400	1,600	881	927	938	1,000	1,395	1,600
Federal Extension Service:												
Payments to States and Puerto Rico	17,000	19,500	23.200	24,100	25,000	25,900	16,900	19.500	23,300	24,100	23,900	24,900
Soil Conservation Service:												
Conservation Operations	--	--	169	183	425	362	--	--	169	181	388	371

Appendix A

TABLE A - FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH, SELECTED FISCAL YEARS BY AGENCY AND PROGRAM. (In thousands of dollars.) (continued)

Agency and Program	Budget Authority						Outlays					
	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 act.	1968 est.	1969 est.	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 act.	1968 est.	1969 est.
Consumer and Marketing Service:												
General and Special Funds:												
Special Milk Program	85,000	99,997	103,000	104,000	104,000	104,000	82,210	95,370	97,004	96,066	103,730	102,000
School Lunch Program	153,657	169,993	202,000	213,605	222,897	242,777	152,550	169,596	196,658	208,298	216,860	242,777
Food Stamp Program	--	9,173	44,996	62,775	83,225	110,250	--	9,173	31,271	61,920	83,127	109,350
Commodity Distribution Program .	125,990	166,596	207,191	225,255	252,700	235,400	83,028	82,892	72,771	90,470	109,200	112,500
Farmer's Home Administration:												
Rural Housing Loans 4/	--	50,000	102,500	112,000	150,000	--	40,000	186,000	262,000	433,000	491,000	508,000
TOTAL - Department of Agriculture.......	382,584	516,234	684,590	743,241	840,134	720,721	375,606	563,496	684,328	915,554	1,030,106	1,102,008
Department of Defense:												
Dependent Schools (overseas)	49,200	65,200	79,050	84,300	93,500	112,400	48,100	64,500	78,700	81,700	91,200	110,100
Service Academies	93,000	93,000	133,223	120,147	127,014	136,185	85,000	92,000	101,040	117,440	125,108	134,142
Undergraduate College Programs	16,500	18,500	24,797	30,344	34,698	36,433	16,300	18,300	24,585	29,841	33,912	35,120
Technical Training of Military Personnel	424,600	530,600	568,265	797,300	697,600	698,800	423,800	528,700	564,770	791,200	690,500	691,200
Medical Care of Active Duty Personnel	31,956	44,711	51,632	80,165	96,900	98,800 1/	31,025	43,410	50,128	77,300	93,400	94,500
Medical Care of Dependents	252,164	263,997	285,722	348,876	364,640	372,600 1/	244,820	275,724	277,400	340,200	353,700	368,400
TOTAL - Department of Defense	867,420	1,016,008	1,142,689	1,461,132	1,414,352	1,455,218	849,045	1,022,634	1,096,623	1,437,681	1,387,820	1,433,462
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:												
Office of Education:												
Elementary and Secondary Education:												
Elementary and Secondary Education Act	--	--	1,151,000	1,342,372	1,668,213	1,475,993	--	--	815,098	1,265,971	1,417,185	1,301,937
School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas.................	247,435	346,008	438,078	469,137	620,567	520,860	258,198	343,111	409,593	447,074	506,372	444,883
Civil Rights Education Activities	--	--	8,000	8,028	10,000	10,817	--	--	5,291	8,798	7,437	10,000
Arts and Humanities Educational Activities	--	--	1,000	1,000	1,000	--	--	-- --	427	730	917	400
Higher Education:												
Higher Education Activities	5,052	14,500	817,623	953,267	1,160,232	706,308	5,025	14,500	152,109	525,928	923,170	974,527
Higher Education Facilities Loan Fund	--	--	--	300,485	102,725	104,875	--	--	--	11,937	62,062	84,627

Student Loan Insurance Fund (Higher Education and Vocational Education) ..	--	--	50	3,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	-43	1,543
Adult, Vocational, and Library Programs:												
Library and Community Services	--	--	--	76,000	156,500	143,144	--	--	--	57,407	131,421	117,497
Vocational Education	40,863	41,877	260,602	285,177	260,061	255,377	39,140	41,474	135,779	250,257	265,106	247,426
Education for the Handicapped	1,150	3,095	28,300	35,075	53,400	79,850	369	2,504	15,802	25,175	41,181	68,705
Research and Training	3,200	6,985	70,000	70,000	90,967	89,417	2,939	5,015	19,648	50,541	69,075	72,638
Educational Personnel Development:												
Education Professions Development	--	--	--	--	--	171,900	--	--	--	--	--	36,673
Teacher Corps	--	--	9,500	11,324	13,500	20,000	--	--	362	12,521	16,019	19,522
Defense Educational Activities	147,130	200,800	361,000	446,357	--	--	115,000	171,584	290,000	388,167	144,389	20,000
TOTAL - Office of Education	444,830	613,265	3,145,153	4,001,422	4,137,165	3,578,541	420,698	578,188	1,844,109	3,044,506	3,584,291	3,400,378
Public Health Services: 5/												
Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service:												
Poison Control Program	--	--	377	387	450	561	--	--	377	339	414	561
Health Services and Mental Health Administration:												
Chronic Disease Control	--	11,700	20,700	22,900	4,000	4,000	--	5,700	13,433	18,711	9,360	7,500
Communicable Disease Control:												
Community Immunization Grants	--	244	4,778	12,974	8,850	2,860	--	150	3,500	10,024	9,084	11,651
Community Health Services:												
Migrant Health Program	--	750	3,000	7,200	7,200	7,200	--	413	1,650	3,960	3,960	3,960
Comprehensive Health Planning and Services:												
Project Grants for Health Services Development	--	--	--	11,464	10,738	14,300	--	--	--	6,878	10,427	13,077
Patient Care and Special Health Services (including dependents' care)...	3,947	4,723	6,103	7,373	8,543	9,401	3,829	4,582	5,919	7,152	8,287	9,119
Indian Health Activities	21,200	24,400	29,100	32,700	36,400	40,100	20,580	23,684	28,228	31,374	35,384	37,714

Appendix A

TABLE A - FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH, SELECTED FISCAL YEARS BY AGENCY AND PROGRAM. (In thousands of dollars.) **(continued)**

Agency and Program	Budget Authority						Outlays					
	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 act.	1968 est.	1969 est.	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 act.	1968 est.	1969 est.
National Institute of Mental Health:												
Mental Health Research and Services	12,000	24,500	46,100	50,960	54,505	57,522	12,000	24,500	46,100	41,601	40,232	14,737
Community Mental Health Resource Support												
Regional Medical Programs	--	--	10,100	8,900	11,400	15,000	--	--	10,100	5,990	7,673	721
Saint Elizabeths Hospital:												
Hospital Treatment	175	210	250	83	144	165	150	175	210	66	143	163
National Institutes of Health:	--	--	--	--	82	1,200	--	--	--	--	81	1,000
Child Health and Human Development 6/ 7/	--	--	30,444	34,865	32,264	36,398	--	--	15,435	17,676	16,358	18,453
Dental Research	279	638	711	862	848	893	160	368	418	514	485	508
Neurological Diseases and Blindness 7/	294	304	455	458	557	575	206	212	318	321	389	402
Health Manpower	--	100	9,596	19,982	30,882	23,971	--	100	9,517	13,359	21,092	22,316
TOTAL - Public Health Service	37,895	67,569	161,714	211,108	206,863	214.146	36,925	59,884	135,205	157,965	163,369	141,882
Social and Rehabilitation Service: 8/												
Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development:												
Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control	--	5,810	6,750	8,207	--	5,000	--	650	7,909	8,535	4,373	5,013
Office of Research and Demonstrations:												
Correctional Rehabilitation Study	--	--	107	170	200	--	--	--	107	170	200	--
Demonstration Projects Program	--	--	336	762	973	769	--	--	336	762	973	769
Rehabilitation Research and Training	2,705	5,100	11,320	12,065	12,875	13,800	2,673	4,800	11,320	11,100	11,500	12,600
Assistance Payments Administration:												
Aid to Families with Dependent Children:												
Basic	467,115	624,558	701,090	774,726	794,306	989,700	467,115	624,558	701,090	774,726	794,306	989,700
Unemployed Fathers	--	--	64,500	64,900	66,000	82,000	--	--	64,500	64,900	66,000	82,000
Foster Care	--	--	2,200	2,600	2,700	3,300	--	--	2,200	2,600	2,700	3,300
Services, Administration, and Training	54,314	90,948	188,734	197,957	210,627	263,000	54,314	90,948	188,734	197,957	210,627	263,000
Children's Bureau:												
Child Welfare Services	13,000	26,795	48,000	55,500	55,700	56,200	12,902	23,820	46,026	45,420	54,523	57,200
Maternal and Child Health Services:												
Crippled Children's Services	16,000	25,000	45,000	50,000	50,000	57,000	15,873	24,727	42,383	46,664	47,713	57,100
Projects for Maternity and Infant Care	--	--	30,000	30,000	30,000	48,000	--	--	15,000	28,356	29,992	41,600
Projects for Health of School and Preschool Children	--	--	15,000	32,000	37,000	39,000	--	--	1,000	12,553	30,896	46,300
All Other Health	17,500	25,000	49,000	61,400	62,900	65,200	17,443	24,888	46,973	50,748	55,184	63,000
Work Incentives Program 9/	--	--	--	--	1,000	14,000	--	--	--	--	--	14,000
Medical Services Administration:												
Medical Assistance and Vendor Medical Care Payments	2,025	3,300	21,000	123,000	221,000	451,000	2,025	3,300	21,000	123,000	221,000	451,000

Rehabilitation Services Administration:												
Rehabilitation Services and Facilities.........	8,875	14,600	36,489	59,339	68,470	85,975	8,560	14,100	36,489	58,418	68,234	85,975
Mental Retardation	--	--	--	17,045	10,045	17,864	--	--	--	6,594	11,364	10,305
TOTAL - Social and Rehabilitation Service	581,534	821,111	1,219,526	1,489,671	1,623,796	2,191,808	580,905	811,791	1,185,067	1,432,503	1,609,585	2,182,862
*Social Security Administration: 10/												
Old Age Survivors Insurance Trust Fund:												
Benefit Payments Administrative Costs...	999,000	1,435,000	2,167,000	2,185,000	2,440,000	2,758.000	999,000	1,435,000	2,167,000	2,185,000	2,440,000	2,758,000
TOTAL - Social Security Administration	999,000	1,435,000	2,167,000	2,185,000	2,440,000	2,758,000	999,000	1,435,000	2,167,000	2,185,000	2,440,000	2,758,000
Special Institutions and Other:												
American Printing House for the Blind:												
Grants for Education of the Blind	400	739	1,000	1,028	1,225	1,340	400	739	1,000	1,028	1,225	1,340
National Technical Institute for the Deaf ..	--	--	420	491	2,615	800	--	--	55	250	694	2,432
Model Secondary School for the Deaf	--	--	--	--	700	845	--	--	--	--	14	402
Gallaudet College:												
Advanced Education for the Deaf	1,229	2,544	2,685	2,612	5,115	3,691	1,400	1,993	3,492	2,829	3,153	5331
Howard University	4,638	13,552	14,118	16,876	19,460	19,864	6,421	11,127	11,936	13,781	17,913	20,879
Educational Television:												
Grants for Acquisition of Educational TV Apparatus	--	1,500	8,826	3,304	--	4,375	--	2	4,663	8,222	6,688	7,583
TOTAL - Special Institutions and Other	6,267	18,335	27,049	24,311	29,115	30,915	8,221	13,861	21,146	26,110	29,687	37,967
TOTAL - Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	2,057,526	2,930,780	6,664,242	7,911,512	8,436,940	8,773,410	2,033,749	2,874,224	5,296,327	6,846,084	7,827,018	8,521,089
Department of Housing and Urban Development:												
Renewal Assistance Administration:												
Renewal and Housing Assistance:												
Grants for Neighborhood Facilities..........	--	--	7,200	10,200	18,000	24,000	--	--	--	500	2,820	19,200
Low Rent Public Housing ..	80,826	111,083	135,318	159,236	179,950	213,500	79,743	101,973	134,919	156,981	179,159	213,500
College Housing Loans	250,000	300,000	300,000	601,541	1,923,787	648,291	201,314	283,574	312,359	358,269	332,946	326,214
	--	--	300	6,800	20,000	19,500	--	--	300	1,600	8,000	7,000

Appendix A

TABLE A - FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH, SELECTED FISCAL YEARS BY AGENCY AND PROGRAM. (In thousands of dollars.) (continued)

Agency and Program	Budget Authority						Outlays					
	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 act.	1968 est.	1969 est.	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 act.	1968 est.	1969 est.
Metropolitan Development:												
Land and Facilities Development Administration:												
Open Space Land Programs	--	--	300	6,800	20,000	19,500	--	--	300	1,600	8,000	7,000
Federal Housing Administration:												
Rent Supplement Program	--	--	--	--	1,000	6,000	--	--	--	--	500	5,800
Housing Assistance Program	--	--	--	--	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	5,400
TOTAL - Housing and Urban Development	330,826	411,083	442,818	777,777	2,142,737	918,291	281,057	385,547	447,578	517,350	523,425	577,114
Department of the Interior:												
Bureau of Indian Affairs												
Education and Welfare:												
Welfare and Guidance Services	3,019	4,497	6,159	6,448	8,508	7,444	2,929	4,400	6,040	6,320	8,337	7,444
Educational Assistance, Facilities and Services ..	50,200	60,900	76,000	84,800	86,937	95,517	48,000	59,000	74,000	82,800	82,590	90,741
TOTAL - Department of the Interior	53,219	65,397	82,159	91,248	95,445	102,961	50.929	63,400	80,040	89,120	90,927	98,185
Department of Justice:												
Bureau of Prisons:												
Confinement, Treatment, and Rehabilitation of Federal Offenders Below Age 21	5,998	7,759	10,823	10,404	10,814	11,660	5,698	7,329	11,669	13,069	13,862	12,071
TOTAL - Department of Justice	5,998	7,759	10,823	10,404	10,814	11,660	5,698	7,329	11,669	13,069	13,862	12,071
Department of Labor: 11/												
Manpower Administration:												
Manpower Development and Training Activities:												
Training and Allowance Payments	--	17,500	99,900	97,400	95,100	100,000	--	12,900	70,900	68,100	66,600	70,000
Office of Manpower Administrator:												
Research and Experimental and Demonstration Programs for Training Youth	--	1,800	4,000	3,000	7,700	7,800	--	1,800	4,000	3,000	7,500	7,800
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training:												
Apprenticeship Programs for Youth	4,047	5,212	7,018	8,250	8,250	9,060	4,000	5,200	7,050	8,200	8,252	8,700
Bureau of Employment Security:												
*Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration ..	11,333	22,700	45,000	65,350	68,900	73,500	11,333	22,700	45,000	62,100	65,450	69,850
Bureau of Labor Standards:												
Improving Working Conditions of Wage Earners	119	84	86	92	104	148	115	83	86	92	99	142
Wage and Hour Division, Salaries and Expenses:												
Administration of the Child Labor Provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act .	225	325	400	450	400	400	225	325	400	450	400	400
Setting Special Wage Standards	125	175	210	225	250	275	125	175	210	225	250	275
Women's Bureau	51	93	87	91	92	145	51	93	87	91	92	145
TOTAL - Department of Labor	15,900	47,889	156,701	174,858	180,796	191,328	15,849	43,276	127,733	142,258	148,643	157,312

Appendix A

TABLE A - FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH, SELECTED FISCAL YEARS
BY AGENCY AND PROGRAM. (In thousands of dollars.) **(continued)**

Agency and Program	Budget Authority						Outlays					
	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 act.	1968 est.	1969 est.	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 act.	1968 est.	1969 est.
Veterans Administration:												
Compensation and Pensions	144,543	178,100	235,553	275,678	311,995	336,796	144,543	178,100	235,553	275,678	311,995	336,796
Readjustment Benefits:												
Education and Training of Dependents ...	11,457	25,704	31,016	34,322	38,005	38,204	11,457	25,704	31,016	34,322	38,005	38,204
TOTAL - Veterans Administration	156,000	203,804	266,569	310,000	350,000	375,000	156,000	203,804	266,569	310,000	350,000	375,000
Civil Service Commission:10/												
Bureau of Retirement and Insurance:												
*Retirement and Disability Trust Fund ...	10,365	17,245	26,400	30,700	33,500	36,500	10,365	17,245	26,400	30,700	33,500	36,500
*Employees Health Benefits Fund	--	64,900	89,832	103,300	117,600	137,300	--	64,900	89,832	103,300	117,600	137,300
TOTAL - Civil Service Commission	10,365	82,145	116,232	134,000	151,100	173,800	10,365	82,145	116,232	134,000	151,100	173,800
National Science Foundation:												
Pre-College Education in Science:												
Cooperative College-School Science Program	--	1,502	1,957	2,213	3,387	5,000	--	1,450	1,900	2,100	3,100	4,750
Science Education for High School Students	4,458	2,932	3,573	2,070	2,067	2,000	4,300	2,900	3,500	2,000	2,000	1,900
Course Content Improvement--Pre-College .	4,522	6,614	7,164	11,690	13,307	9,300	4,400	6,500	7,000	11,500	13,000	9,200
Supplementary Training for Teachers (Pre-College)	32,810	40,489	38,236	34,672	35,460	35,300	32,000	39,000	38,000	34,500	35,000	35,000
Special Projects (Pre-College)	(1)	(1)	(1)	591	433	400	(1)	(1)	(1)	550	425	400
Undergraduate Education in Science:												
Science Education for (Undergraduate) Students	2,871	6,047	7,988	4,734	4,142	4,000	2,800	6,000	7,000	4,400	4,000	4,000
College Teacher Programs	2,482	5,224	5.277	5,994	5,716	5,000	2,400	5,000	5,270	5,800	5,650	5,000
Course Content Improvement (Undergraduate)	804	3,010	5,647	6,666	6,045	3,000	700	2,000	5,000	6,000	5,900	5,800
Instructional Equipment for Undergraduate Education	--	7,734	7.736	4.906	4,336	4,000	--	7,700	7,700	4,900	4,300	4,000
Special Projects (Undergraduate)	(1)	(1)	1,406	686	1,276	800	(1)	(1)	1,300	600	1,200	800
Pre-Service Teacher Education	--	--	--	--	(370)1/	1,200	--	--	--	--	(300)1/	1,100
College Science Improvement Program	--	--	--	2,464	9,624	8,000	--	--	--	2,464	9,624	7,600
TOTAL - National Science Foundation	47,947	73,552	78,984	76,686	85,793	81,000	46,600	70,550	76,670	74,814	84,199	79,550
*Railroad Retirement Board:												
Railroad Retirement Account:												
Survivor Benefits to Children	25,605	26,591	29,032	31,071	35,173	37,968	25,605	26,591	29,032	31,071	35,173	37,968
Railroad Unemployment Benefits and Funds:												
Maternity and Pregnancy Benefits	4,020	2,459	1,833	1,829	1,817	1,280	4,020	2,459	1,833	1,829	1,817	1,280
TOTAL - Railroad Retirement Board	29,625	29,050	30,865	32,900	36,990	39,248	29,625	29,050	30,865	32,900	36,990	39,248
TOTAL	3,969,410	4,408,201	10,566,162	12,745,680	14,762,673	13,913,037	[illegible]	5,369,955	8,908,344	11,496,841	12,786,011	13,651,646

***Trust Fund**

1/ Includes approximately $50 million annually transferred to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

2/ OEO funds transferred to Department of Labor; programs administered by Bureau of Work-Training Programs, Manpower Administration.

3/ OEO funds transferred to Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; program administered by Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education, U.S. Office of Education.

4/ Outlays are in terms of loans made, rather than appropriations (see Chapter 10), as the latter do not indicate the true annual dimensions of the program, which involves use of revolving funds and insured accounts.

5/ As reorganized, 1967.

6/ Related programs in years prior to establishment of National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (1960, 1963) are not identifiable.

7/ Outlay figures are estimates in all years, since expenditures are not recorded by activity.

8/ As reorganized, 1967.

9/ Administered by Bureau of Work-Training Programs, Manpower Administration, Department of Labor.

10/ Benefit expenditures from the trust fund are substituted for budget authority data, since appropriations for these programs generally consist of receipts becoming available.

11/ Expenditures for 1966 through 1969 do not include those for programs administered by the Department of Labor by delegation from O.E.O. (see footnote 2).

Appendix B

TABLE B - FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS OR PORTIONS OF PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH, SELECTED FISCAL YEARS, BY CATEGORY, AGENCY AND PROGRAM. (In thousands of dollars.)

	Budget Authority						Outlays					
Category, Agency, and Program	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 act.	1968 est.	1969 est.	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 act.	1968 est.	1969 est.
EDUCATION AND TRAINING:												
Education and training, excluding services for active duty military personnel												
Funds appropriated to the President:												
Office of Economic Opportunity:												
Youth Programs:												
Job Corps [1]...............	$ --	$ --	$ 304,000	$ 209,154	$ 282,188	$ 280,000	$ --	$ --	$ 245,000	$ 339,360	$ 318,000	$ 281,000
Consentrated Employment Program [2]...............	--	--	--	--	26,300	26,500	--	--	--	--	700	46,600
Neighborhood Youth Corps[2]	--	--	271,000	362,447	269,011	281,400	--	--	245,200	258,254	340,400	323,800
Job Opportunities in Business Sector[2]	--	--	--	--	15,300	38,000	--	--	--	--	125	28,000
Community Action Programs:												
Head Start...............	--	--	198,000	349,245	322,810	318,000	--	--	83,160	294,558	392,528	295,876
Head Start Follow Through[3]	--	--	--	--	15,000	30,000	--	--	--	--	2,755	20.245
School-Age Programs......	--	--	17,000	4,915	7,498	7,700	--	--	10,000	4,200	7,347	6,963
Upward Bound.............	--	--	25,290	28,161	31,571	29,800	--	--	20,000	25,729	32,102	29,973
Migrant Agricultural Workers Programs:												
Migrant Youth Education	--	--	9,000	10,000	--	--	--	--	8,300	8,100	--	--
Migrant Day Care.......	--	--	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	--	--	850	2,550	850	850
Total, Office of Economic Opportunity.....................	--	--	825,290	966,922	970,678	1,012,400	--	--	612,510	932,751	1,094,807	1,033,307
Department of Agriculture:												
Federal Extension Service:												
Payments to States and Puerto Rico.............	17,000	19,500	23,200	24,100	25,000	25,900	16,900	19,500	23,300	24,100	23,900	24,900
Cooperative State Research Service:												
Payments to State Agricultural Experiment Stations................	--	--	--	50	250	350	--	--	--	50	250	350
Total, Department of Agriculture.	17,000	19,500	23,200	24,150	25,250	26,250	16,900	19,500	23,300	24,150	24,150	25,250
Department of Defense:												
Dependent schools (overseas)......................	49,200	65,200	79,050	84,300	93,500	112,400	48,100	64,500	78,700	81,700	91,200	110,100
Service Academies..........	93,000	93,000	133,223	120,147	127,014	136,185	85,000	92,000	101,040	117,440	125,108	134,142
Undergraduate College Program......................	16,500	18,500	24,797	30,344	34,698	36,433	16,300	18,300	24,585	29,841	33,912	35,120
Technical Training of Military Personnel............	424,600	530,600	568,265	797,300	697,600	698,800	423,800	528,700	564,770	791,200	690,500	691,200
Total, Department of Defense.....	583,300	707,300	805,335	1,032,091	952,812	983,818	573,200	703,500	769,095	1,020,181	940,720	970,562

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:												
Office of Education:												
Elementary and Secondary Education:												
Activities under Elementary and Secondary Education Act.........	--	--	1,151,000	1,342,372	1,668,213	1,475,993	--	--	815,098	1,265,971	1,417,185	1,301,937
School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas	247,435	346,008	438,078	469,137	620,567	520,860	258,198	343,111	409,593	447,074	506,372	444,883
Civil Rights Education Activities..............	--	--	8,000	8,028	10,000	10,817	--	--	5,291	8,798	7,437	10,000
Arts and Humanities Educational Activities..	--	--	1,000	1,000	1,000	--	--	--	427	730	917	400
Higher Education:												
Higher Education Activities..............	5,052	14,500	817,623	953,267	1,160,232	706,308	5,052	14,500	152,109	525,928	923,170	974,527
Higher Education Facilities Loan Fund.......	--	--	--	300,485	102,725	104,875	--	--	--	11,937	62,062	84,627
Student Loan Insurance Fund (Higher Education and Vocational Education).................	--	--	50	3,200	--	--	--	--	--	--	-43	1,543
Adult, Vocational, and Library Programs:												
Library and Community Services..............	--	--	--	76,000	156,500	143,144	--	--	--	57,407	131,421	117,497
Vocational Education...	40,863	41,877	260,602	285,177	260,061	255,377	39,140	41,474	135,779	250,257	265,106	247,426
Education for the Handicapped..................	1,150	3,095	28,300	35,075	53,400	79,850	369	2,504	15,802	25,175	41,181	68,705
Research and Training....	3,200	6,985	70,000	70,000	90,967	99,417	2,939	5,015	19,648	50,541	69,075	72,638
Educational Personnel Development:												
Education Professions Development...........	--	--	--	--	--	171,900	--	--	--	--	--	36,673
Teacher Corps..........	--	--	9,500	11,324	13,500	20,000	--	--	362	12,521	16,019	19,522
Defense Educational Activities..............	147,130	200,800	361,000	446,357	--	--	115,000	171,584	290,000	388,167	144,389	20,000
Total, Office of Education.......	444,830	613,265	3,145,153	4,001,422	4,137,165	3,578,541	420,698	578,188	1,844,109	3,044,506	3,584,377	3,400,378
Public Health Service:												
National Institute of Heal Health:												
Health Manpower........	--	--	8,950	19,300	30,300	23,410	--	--	8,871	12,677	20,510	21,755
Total, Health Manpower...........	--	--	8,950	19,300	30,300	23,410	--	--	8,871	12,677	20,510	21,755
Social and Rehabilitation Service:												
Assistance Payments Administration:												
Aid to Families with Dependent Children: Training.............	4,500	12,400	48,559	49,282	51,436	64,000	4,500	12,400	48,559	49,282	51,436	64,000
Children's Bureau:4/												
Work Incentives Programs...............	--	--	--	--	1,000	14,000	--	--	--	--	--	14,000
Total, Social and Rehabilitation Service........................	4,500	12,400	48,559	49,282	52,436	78,000	4,500	12,400	48,559	49,282	51,436	78,000

TABLE B - FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS OR PORTIONS OF PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH, SELECTED FISCAL YEARS BY CATEGORY, AGENCY AND PROGRAM. (In thousands of dollars.) (continued)

	Budget Authority						Outlays					
Category, Agency, and Program	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 act.	1968 est.	1969 est.	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 act.	1968 est.	1969 est.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: (Cont.)												
Special Institutions and other:												
American Printing House for the Blind:												
Grants for Education of the Blind.............	400	739	1,000	1,028	1,225	1,340	400	739	1,000	1,028	1,225	1,340
National Technical Institute for the Deaf..	--	--	420	491	2,615	800	--	--	55	250	694	2,432
Educational Television:												
Grants for Acquisition of Educational TV Apparatus...............	--	1,500	8,826	3,304	--	4,375	--	2	4,663	8,222	6,688	7,583
Gallaudet College:												
Advanced Education for the Deaf..............	1,229	2,544	2,685	2,612	5,115	3,691	1,400	1,993	3,492	2,829	3,153	5,331
Model Secondary School for the Deaf..........	--	--	--	--	700	845	--	--	--	--	14	402
Howard University......	4,638	13,552	14,118	16,876	19,460	19,864	6,421	11,127	11,936	13,781	17,913	20,879
Total, Special Institutions and Other...........................	6,267	18,335	27,049	24,311	29,115	30,915	8,221	13,861	21,146	26,110	29,687	37,967
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare..........	455,597	644,000	3,229,711	4,094,315	4,249,016	3,710,866	433,419	604,449	1,922,685	3,132,575	3,685,924	3,538,100
Department of Housing and Urban Development:												
College Housing Loans....	250,000	300,000	300,000	601,541	1,923,787	648,291	201,314	283,574	312,359	358,269	332,946	326,214
Total, Department of Housing and Urban Development...............	250,000	300,000	300,000	601,541	1,923,787	648,291	201,314	283,574	312,359	358,269	332,946	326,214
Department of Interior:												
Bureau of Indian Affairs:												
Educational Assistance, Facilities, and Services	50,200	60,900	76,000	84,800	86,937	95,517	48,000	59,000	74,000	82,800	82,590	90,741
Total, Department of Interior	50,200	60,900	76,000	84,800	86,937	95,517	48,000	59,000	74,000	82,800	82,590	90,741
Department of Labor:												
Manpower Administration:5/												
Manpower Development and Training Activities..................	--	17,500	99,900	97,400	95,100	100,000	--	12,900	70,900	68,100	66,600	70,000
Office of Manpower Administrator:												
Research and Experimental and Demonstration Programs for Training Youth..	--	1,800	4,000	3,000	7,700	7 800	--	1,800	4,000	3,000	7,500	7,800
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training:												
Apprenticeship Programs	4,047	5,212	7,018	8,250	8,250	9,060	4,000	5,200	7,050	8,200	8,252	8,700
Total, Department of Labor.......	4,047	24,512	110,918	108,650	111,050	116,860	4,000	19,900	81,950	79,300	82,352	86,500
Veterans Administration:												
Readjustment Benefits:												
Education and Training of Dependents	11,457	25,704	31,016	34,322	38,005	38,204	11,457	25,704	31,016	34,322	38,005	38,204
Total, Veterans Administration...	11,457	25,704	31,016	34,322	38,005	38,204	11,457	25,704	31,016	34,322	38,005	38,204

National Science Foundation:												
Pre-College and Science:												
Cooperative College-School Science Program	--	1,502	1,957	2,213	3,387	5,000	--	1,450	1,900	2,100	3,100	4,750
Science Education for High School Students..	4,458	2,932	3,573	2,070	2,067	2,000	4,300	2,900	3,500	2,000	2,000	1,900
Course Content Improvement--Pre-College.....	4,522	6,614	7,164	11,690	13,307	9,300	4,400	6,500	7,000	11,500	13,000	9,200
Supplementary Training for Teachers--(Pre-College)..............	32,810	40,489	38,236	34,672	35,460	35,300	32,000	39,000	38,000	34,500	35,000	35,000
Special Projects (Pre-College)..............	(1)	(1)	(1)	591	433	400	(1)	(1)	(1)	550	425	400
Undergraduate Education in Science:												
Science Education for Students (Undergraduate).................	2,871	6,047	7,988	4,734	4,142	4,000	2,800	6,000	7,000	4,400	4,000	4,000
College Teacher Programs.................	2,482	5,224	5,277	5,994	5,716	5,000	2,400	5,000	5,270	5,800	5,650	5,000
Course Content Improvement (Undergraduate)..	804	3,010	5,647	6,666	6,045	6,000	700	2,000	5,000	6,000	5,900	5,800
Instructional Equipment for Undergraduate Education..............	--	7,734	7,736	4,906	4,336	4,000	--	7,700	7,700	4,900	4,300	4,000
Special Projects	(1)	(1)	1,406	686	1,276	800	(1)	(1)	1,300	600	1,200	800
Pre-Service Teacher Education...............	--	--	--	--	--1/	1,200	--	--	--	--	--1/	1,100
College Science Improvement Program.....	--	--	--	2,464	9,624	8,000	--	--	--	2,464	9,624	7,600
Total, National Science Foundation...........................	47,947	73,552	78,984	76,686	85,793	81,000	46,600	70,550	76,670	74,814	84,199	79,550
TOTAL, EDUCATION AND TRAINING....	1,419,548	1,855,468	5,480,454	7,023,477	8,443,328	6,713,206	1,334,890	1,786,177	3,903,585	5,739,162	6,365,693	6,188,428
HEALTH:												
Funds appropriated to the President:												
Office of Economic Opportunity:												
Community Action Programs--Health......................	--	--	8,000	18,000	12,000	23,000	--	--	5,000	15,000	13,000	18,000
Total, Office of Economic Opportunity..........................	--	--	8,000	18,000	12,000	23,000	--	--	5,000	15,000	13,000	18,000
Department of Defense:												
Medical Care of Active Duty Personnel.................	31,956	44,711	51,632	80,165	96,900	98,800 1/	31,025	43,410	50,128	77,300	93,400	94,500
Medical Care of Dependents.	252,164	263,997	285,722	348,876	364,640	372,600 1/	244,820	275,724	277,400	340,200	353,700	368,400
Total, Department of Defense.....	284,120	308,708	337,354	429,041	461,540	471,400	275,845	319,134	327,528	417,500	447,100	462,900
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:												
Public Health Service:												
Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service:												
Poison Control........	--	--	377	387	450	561	--	--	377	339	414	561

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(1) Provided for within other accounts in early years.

1/ Provided for within other accounts.

Appendix B

TABLE B - FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS OR PORTIONS OF PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH, SELECTED FISCAL YEARS, BY CATEGORY, AGENCY AND PROGRAM. (In thousands of dollars.) -- Continued

	Budget Authority						Outlays					
Category, Agency and Program	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 act.	1968 est.	1969 est.	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 act.	1968 est.	1969 est.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: (cont.)												
Health Services and Mental Health Administration:												
Chronic Disease Control..	--	11,700	20,700	22,900	4,000	4,000	--	5,700	13,433	18,711	9,360	7,500
Communicable Disease Control:												
Community Immunization Grants................	--	244	4,778	12,974	8,850	2,860	--	150	3,500	10,024	9,084	11,651
Community Health Services:												
Migrant Health Program	--	750	3,000	7,200	7,200	7,200	--	413	1,650	3,960	3,960	3,960
Comprehensive Health Planning and Services:												
Project Grants for Health Services Development....	--	--	--	11,464	10,738	14,300	--	--	--	6,878	10,427	13,077
Patient Care and Special Health Services, (including dependents' care)....	3,947	4,723	6,103	7,373	8,543	9,401	3,829	4,582	5,919	7,152	8,287	9,119
Indian Health Activities...	21,200	24,400	29,100	32,700	36,400	40,100	20,580	23,684	28,228	31,374	35,384	37,714
National Institute of Mental Health:												
Mental Health Research and Services............	12,000	24,500	46,100	50,960	54,505	57,522	12,000	24,500	46,100	41,601	40,232	14,737
Community Mental Health Resource Support............	--	--	10,100	8,900	11,400	15,000	--	--	10,100	5,990	7,673	721
Saint Elizabeth's Hospital:												
Hospital Treatment.......	175	210	250	83	144	165	150	175	210	66	143	163
Regional Medical Programs	--	--	--	--	82	1,200	--	--	--	--	81	1,000
National Institutes of Health:												
Child Health and Human Development[6/] [7/]........	--	--	30,444	34,865	32,264	36,398	--	--	15,435	17,676	16,358	18,453
Dental Research[7/]........	279	638	711	862	848	893	160	368	418	514	485	508
Neurological Diseases and Blindness[7/].............	294	304	455	458	557	575	206	212	318	321	389	402
Health Manpower..........	--	100	646	682	582	561	--	100	646	682	582	561
Total, Public Health Service.....	37,895	67,569	152,764	191,808	176,563	190,736	36,925	59,884	126,334	145,288	142,859	120,127
Social and Rehabilitation Service:												
Children's Bureau:												
Maternal and Child Health Services:												
Crippled Children's Services............	16,000	25,000	45,000	50,000	50,000	57,000	15,873	24,727	42,383	46,664	47,713	57,100
Projects for Maternity and Infant Care	--	--	30,000	30,000	30,000	48,000	--	--	15,000	28,356	29,992	41,600
Projects for Health of School and Preschool Children.....	--	--	15,000	32,000	37,000	39,000	--	--	1,000	12,553	30,896	46,300
All Other Health.....	17,500	25,000	49,000	61,400	62,900	65,200	17,443	24,888	46,973	50,748	55,184	63,000

Medical Services Administration: Medical Assistance and Vender Medical Care Payments.............	2,025	3,300	21,000	123,000	221,000	451,000	2,025	3,300	21,000	123,000	221,000	451,000
Total, Social and Rehabilitation Service.........................	35,525	53,300	160,000	296,400	400,900	660,200	35,341	52,915	126,356	261,321	384,785	659,000
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare............	73,420	120,869	312,764	488,208	577,463	850,936	72,266	112,799	252,690	406,609	527,644	779,127
Civil Service Commission:8/ Bureau of Retirement and Insurance: *Employee Health Benefits Fund....................	--	64,900	89,832	103,300	117,600	137,300	--	64,900	89,832	103,300	117,600	137,300
Total, Civil Service Commission..	--	64,900	89,832	103,300	117,600	137,300	--	64,900	89,832	103,300	117,600	137,300
*Railroad Retirement Board:8/ Railroad Unemployment Benefits: Maternity and Pregnancy Benefits................	4,020	2,459	1,833	1,829	1,817	1,280	4,020	2,459	1,833	1,829	1,817	1,280
Total, Railroad Retirement Board.	4,020	2,459	1,833	1,829	1,817	1,280	4,020	2,459	1,833	1,829	1,817	1,280
TOTAL, HEALTH	361,560	496,936	749,783	1,040,378	1,170,420	1,483,916	352,131	499,292	676,883	944,238	1,107,161	1,398,607
CASH BENEFITS: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Social and Rehabilitation Service: Assistance Payments Administration: Aid to Families with Dependent Children:												
Basic..................	467,115	624,558	701,090	774,726	794,306	989,700	467,115	624,558	701,090	774,726	794,306	989,700
Unemployed Fathers....	--	--	64,500	64,900	66,000	82,000	--	--	64,500	64,900	66,000	82,000
Foster Care	--	--	2,200	2,600	2,700	3,300	--	--	2,200	2,600	2,700	3,300
Total, Social and Rehabilitation Service.........................	467,115	624,558	767,790	842,226	863,006	1,075,000	467,115	624,558	767,790	842,226	863,006	1,075,000
Social Security Administration: Old Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund--Benefit Payments..........	999,000	1,435,000	2,167,000	2,185,000	2,440,000	2,758,000	999,000	1,435,000	2,167,000	2,185,000	2,440,000	2,758,000
Total, Social Security Administration.........................	999,000	1,435,000	2,167,000	2,185,000	2,440,000	2,758,000	999,000	1,435,000	2,167,000	2,185,000	2,440,000	2,758,000
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare............	1,466,115	2,059,558	2,934,790	3,027 226	3,303,006	3,833,000	1,466,115	2,059,558	2,934,790	3,027,226	3,303,006	3,833,000
Department of Interior: Bureau of Indian Affairs: General assistance.........	2,044	2,761	3,631	3,740	5,253	4,291	1,983	2,700	3,560	3,660	5,147	4,291
Total, Department of Interior....	2,044	2,761	3,631	3,740	5,253	4,291	1,983	2,700	3,560	3,660	5,147	4,291

Appendix B

TABLE B - FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS OR PORTIONS OF PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH, SELECTED FISCAL YEARS, BY CATEGORY, AGENCY AND PROGRAM. (In thousands of dollars.) -- continued

	Budget Authority						Outlays					
Category, Agency and Program	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 act.	1968 est.	1969 est.	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 act.	1968 est.	1969 est.
Veterans Administration:												
Compensation and Pensions......................	144,543	178,100	235,553	275,678	311,995	336,796	144,543	178,100	235,553	275,678	311,995	336,796
Total, Veterans Administration...	144,543	178,100	235,553	275,678	311,995	336,796	144,543	178,100	235,553	275,678	311,995	336,796
***Civil Service Commission:**8/												
Retirement and Insurance	10,365	17,245	26,400	30,700	33,500	36,500	10,365	17,245	26,400	30,700	33,500	36,500
Total Civil Service Commission...	10,365	17,245	26,400	30,700	33,500	36,500	10,365	17,245	26,400	30,700	33,500	36,500
***Railroad Retirement Board:**8/												
Survivor's Benefits to Children....................	25,605	26,591	29,032	31,071	35,173	37,968	25,605	26,591	29,032	31,071	35,173	37,968
Total Railroad Retirement Board..	25,605	26,591	29,032	31,071	35,173	37,968	25,605	26,591	29,032	31,071	35,173	37,968
TOTAL, CASH BENEFITS.............	1,648,672	2,284,255	3,229,406	3,368,415	3,688,927	4,248,555	1,648,611	2,284,194	3,229,335	3,368,335	3,688,821	4,248,555
SOCIAL WELFARE AND REHABILITATION SERVICES:												
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:												
Social and Rehabilitation Service:												
Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development:												
Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control.....	--	5,810	6,750	8,207	--	5,000	--	650	7,909	8,535	4,373	5,013
Office of Research and Demonstrations:												
Correctional Rehabilitation Study..............	--	--	107	170	200	--	--	--	107	170	200	--
Demonstration Project Program................	--	--	336	762	973	769	--	--	336	762	973	769
Rehabilitation Research and Training............	2,705	5,100	11,320	12,065	12,875	13,800	2,673	4,800	11,320	11,100	11,500	12,600
Assistance Payments Administration:												
Aid to Families with Dependent Children:												
Grants to States for Services..............	12,900	30,322	81,600	88,200	95,845	120,000	12,900	30,322	81,600	88,200	95,845	120,000
Cash Aid...............	36,914	48,226	58,575	60,475	63,346	79,000	36,914	48,226	58,575	60,475	63,346	79,000
Children's Bureau:												
Child Welfare Services....	13,000	26,795	48,000	55,500	55,700	56,200	12,902	23,820	46,026	45,420	54,523	57,200
Rehabilitation Services Administration:												
Rehabilitation Services and Facilities..........	8,875	14,600	36,489	59,339	68,470	85,975	8,560	14,100	36,489	58,418	68,234	85,975
Mental Retardation.......	--	--	--	17,045	10,045	17,864	--	--	--	6,594	11,364	10,305
Total, Social and Rehabilitation Service.........................	74,394	130,853	243,177	301,763	307,454	378,608	73,949	121,918	242,362	279,674	310,358	370,862
Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare............	74,394	130,853	243,177	301,763	307,454	378,608	73,949	121,918	242,362	279,674	310,358	370,862

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*Trust Fund

Department of Interior:												
Bureau of Indian Affairs:												
Child Welfare Assistance......................	975	1,736	2,528	2,708	3,255	3,153	946	1,700	2,480	2,660	3,190	3,153
Total, Department of Interior....	975	1,736	2,528	2,708	3,255	3,153	946	1,700	2,480	2,660	3,190	3,153
TOTAL, SOCIAL WELFARE AND REHABILITATION SERVICES............	75,369	132,589	245,705	304,471	310,709	381,761	74,895	123,618	244,842	282,334	313,548	374,015
EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND LABOR STANDARDS:												
Department of Agriculture:												
Soil Conservation Service:												
Conservation Operations....	--	--	169	183	425	362	--	--	169	181	388	371
Total, Department of Agriculture.	--	--	169	183	425	362	--	--	169	181	388	371
Department of Labor:												
Grants to States for Unemployment Compensation and Employment Service Administration, including Salaries and expenses....................	11,333	22,700	45,000	65,350	68,900	73,500	11,333	22,700	45,000	62,100	65,450	69,850
Improving Working Conditions for Wage Earners.............	119	84	86	92	104	148	115	83	86	92	99	142
Administration of Child Labor Provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act................	225	325	400	450	400	400	225	325	400	450	400	400
Setting Special Wage Standards	125	175	210	225	250	275	125	175	210	225	250	275
Women's Bureau................	51	93	87	91	92	145	51	93	87	91	92	145
Total, Department of Labor.......	11,853	23,377	45,783	66,208	69,746	74,468	11,849	23,376	45,783	62,958	66,291	70,812
TOTAL, EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND LABOR STANDARDS.................	11,853	23,377	45,952	66,391	70,171	74,830	11,849	23,376	45,952	63,139	66,679	71,183
FOOD AND NUTRITION:												
Department of Agriculture:												
Agricultural Research Service:												
Nutrition and Consumer Use Research....................	37	45	594	323	487	432	37	38	217	519	506	510
Cooperative State Research Service:												
Payments to State Agricultural experiment stations.	900	930	940	950	950	1,000	881	927	938	950	945	1,000
Consumer and Marketing Service:												
Special Milk Program	85,000	99,997	103,000	104,000	104,000	104,000	82,210	95,370	97,004	96,066	103,730	102,000
School Lunch Program	153,657	169,993	202,000	213,605	222,897	242,777	152,550	169,596	196,658	208,298	216,860	242,777
Food Stamp Program	--	9,173	44,996	62,775	83,225	110,250	--	9,173	31,271	61,920	83,127	109,350
Commodity Distribution Program......................	125,990	166,596	207,191	225,255	252,700	235,400	83,028	82,892	72,771	90,470	109,200	112,500
Total, Department of Agriculture.	365,584	446,734	558,721	606,908	664,259	693,859	318,706	357,996	398,859	458,223	514,368	568,137
TOTAL, FOOD AND NUTRITION........	365,584	446,734	558,721	606,908	664,259	693,859	318,706	357,996	398,859	458,223	514,368	568,137

Appendix B

TABLE B - FEDERAL FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS OR PORTIONS OF PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH, SELECTED FISCAL YEARS, BY CATEGORY, AGENCY AND PROGRAM. (In thousands of dollars.) -- continued

	Budget Authority						Outlays					
Category, Agency, and Program	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 act.	1968 est.	1969 est.	1960 act.	1963 act.	1966 act.	1967 act.	1968 est.	1969 est.
ALL OTHER:												
Department of Agriculture:												
Farmers Home Administration:												
Rural Housing Loans 9/.....	--	50,000	102,500	112,000	150,000	--	40,000	186,000	262,000	433,000	491,000	508,000
Cooperative Research Service:												
Payments to States.......	--	--	--	--	200	250	--	--	--	--	200	250
Total, Department of Agriculture.	--	50,000	102,500	112,000	150,200	250	40,000	186,000	262,000	433,000	491,200	508,250
Department of Housing and Urban Development:												
Renewal and Housing Assistance:												
Grants for Neighborhood Facilities..................	--	--	7,200	10,200	18,000	24,000	--	--	--	500	2,820	19,200
Low Rent Public Housing....	80,826	111,083	135,318	159,236	179,950	213,500	79,743	101,973	134,919	156,981	179,159	213,500
Metropolitan Development:												
Open Space Land Program....	--	--	300	6,800	20,000	19,500	--	--	300	1,600	8,000	7,000
Federal Housing Administration:												
Rent Supplement Program....	--	--	--	--	1,000	6,000	--	--	--	--	500	5,800
Housing Assistance..........	--	--	--	--	--	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	5,400
Total, Department of Housing and Urban Development...............	80,826	111,083	142,818	176,236	218,950	270,000	79,743	101,973	135,219	159,081	190,479	250,900
Office of Economic Opportunity:												
Special Summer Program.......	--	--	--	37,000	34,895	35,000	--	--	--	36,260	34,200	31,500
Total, Office of Economic Opportunity......................	--	--	--	37,000	34,895	35,000	--	--	--	36,260	34,200	31,500
Department of Justice:												
Bureau of Prisons:												
Confinement, Treatment, and Rehabilitation of Federal Offenders Below Age 21....................	5,998	7,759	10,823	10,404	10,814	11,660	5,698	7,329	11,669	13,069	13,862	12,071
Total, Department of Justice.....	5,998	7,759	10,823	10,404	10,814	11,660	5,698	7,329	11,669	13,069	13,862	12,071
TOTAL, ALL OTHER.................	86,824	168,842	256,141	335,640	414,859	316,910	125,441	295,302	408,888	641,410	729,741	802,721
TOTAL, TABLE B..................	$3,969,410	$5,408,201	$10,566,162	$12,745,680	$14,762,673	$13,913,037	$3,866,523	$5,369,955	$8,908,344	$11,496,841	$12,786,011	$13,651,646

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*Trust Fund

1/ Includes approximately $50 million annually transferred to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

2/ OEO funds transferred to Department of Labor; programs administered by Bureau of Work-Training Programs, Manpower Administration.

3/ OEO funds transferred to Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; program administered by Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education, U.S. Office of Education.

4/ Administered by Bureau of Work-Training Programs, Manpower Administration, Department of Labor.

5/ Figures for 1966-1969 do not include the Neighborhood Youth Corps and other programs administered by the Department of Labor by delegation from the Office of Economic Opportunity.

6/ Related programs in years prior to establishment of National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (1960, 1963) are not identifiable.

7/ Outlay figures are estimates in all years, since expenditures are not recorded by activity.

8/ Benefit expenditures from the trust fund are substituted for budget authority data, since appropriations for these programs generally consist of receipts becoming available.

9/ Outlays are in terms of loans made, rather than appropriations (see Chapter 10), as the latter do not indicate the true annual dimensions of the program, which involves use of revolving funds and insured accounts.

Appendix C

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20201

SEP 24 1968

"SPECIAL ACTION"

MEMORANDUM FOR HEADS OF AGENCIES WITH PROGRAMS
ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The President has requested that the enclosed ICCY Report on Federal Programs Assisting Children and Youth (December 1967) be brought up-to-date through FY 1969. I am therefore asking the Principal Member of ICCY from each member agency (see enclosed list) to arrange for provision of fiscal figures and suggested narrative revisions to bring up-to-date the data on his agency. (In the case of agencies not represented on ICCY, I will be grateful if agency heads will arrange for provision of data.) Instructions and forms, enclosed, plus a copy of this memorandum, are being provided to each Principal Member.

Mr. Laurence Wyatt (room 2127, U.S. Office of Education, F.O.B. 6, Code 13, ext. 33995) is in charge of revision of this Report. The purpose of this memorandum is to enlist your support and that of your agency to do everything possible to provide the requested data to Mr. Wyatt not later than October 4, 1968.

Wilbur J Cohen
Chairman, Interdepartmental
Committee on Children and Youth

Enclosures

September 23, 1968

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMITTING DATA ON FEDERAL PROGRAMS ASSISTING CHILDREN AND YOUTH

A copy of the report on Federal Programs Assisting Children and Youth (December 1967) is enclosed. Please provide fiscal figures and suggested narrative changes to up-date this report through FY 1969. Secretary Cohen, Chairman of the ICCY, has requested that everything possible be done to provide these data not later than October 4, 1968.

To provide the necessary data for bringing this survey up-to-date, each agency that administers programs assisting children and youth should complete the enclosed form for each appropriation account from which such a program is financed in whole or in part. The form provides for classification of funds by type of aid or service provided. Actual figures should be given for FY 1968. If actual figures on FY 1968 outlays are not yet available, then provide the best estimate and so indicate. Note that current terminology is "budget authority" instead of "NOA" and "outlays" instead of "expenditures." For FY 1969, the figures given for "budget authority" should be the actual appropriations, where these have been made, and otherwise the best estimate of what Congress will appropriate. (It is recognized that the estimates may differ from the figures in the FY 1969 Budget document.) In the case of trust fund programs (such as OASDI), receipts are counted as budget authority, and outlays are reported as such. (Principal Members of ICCY member agencies may find central budget offices helpful in providing up-dated fiscal data expeditiously.)

In bringing the survey and report up-to-date, the basic intent remains as indicated in the instructions of February 2, 1967 (see report, Appendix C, pages 93-94). Each agency should be sure that all programs listed in Appendices A and B (pages 74-85) of the report are covered and up-dated, and that any new programs are added. Please take care to include programs authorized by new legislation or which Congress is likely to authorize and fund before close of the current session. With necessary changes to apply to FY 1969, the definitions and instructions given in the enclosed report (pages 93-94) continue to apply, and should be followed.

In addition to completing the form, please suggest any changes needed to bring the narrative portions of the report up-to-date and to reflect program changes and progress during the past year.

Mr. Laurence Wyatt (room 2127, U.S. Office of Education, F.O.B. 6, phone Code 13, ext. 33995) is in charge of the revision of the report. Additional copies of the form and instructions may be obtained from Miss Mary Blake, Executive Secretary, ICCY, (room 2050, HEW So. Bldg., Code 13, ext. 21701). The completed forms and suggested narrative changes should be submitted to Mr. Wyatt not later than October 4, 1968.

9/19/68

Federal Programs Assisting Children and Youth
Revision - September 1968

A. Organization Administering Program:

Agency: ____________________

Bureau: ____________________

B. Program:

Title of Appropriation Account: ____________________

Page in 1969 Budget appendix: ____________________

Budget Document Identification Code:

If it is a portion of Appropriation, what is activity aiding C & Y: ____________________

C. For the funds devoted to aiding children and youth provide the following information (see instruction):

(Dollar Amounts in 000's)

Category of Aid	1960 actual	1963 actual	1966 actual	1967 actual	1968 actual	1969* est.
1. Education and training:						
Budget authority....						
Outlays.............						
2. Health:						
Budget authority....						
Outlays.............						
3. Cash benefits:						
Budget authority....						
Outlays.............						
4. Social & welfare services:						
Budget authority....						
Outlays.............						
5. Employment services and labor standards						
Budget authority....						
Outlays.............						
6. Food and nutrition:						
Budget authority....						
Outlays.............						
7. All other:						
Budget authority....						
Outlays.............						
8. TOTALS						
Budget authority....						
Outlays.............						

* E.g. Congressional appropriation or best estimate of what Congress will appropriate.

D. Respondent:

Name: ____________________ Code and Ext.: ____________

Appendix C   February 2, 1967

Instructions for Submitting Data on Federal Programs Aiding Children and Youth

To provide the basic data for this governmentwide survey each agency that administers programs assisting children and youth should complete the enclosed form for each appropriation account from which such a program is financed in whole or in part. The funds should be classified by type of aid or service provided. The total should be carefully reconciled with the figures presented in the 1968 Budget.

Our basic intent is to include in the report those Federal programs or portions of programs which (a) provide benefits or services for children and youth directly as individuals with the objective of improving their welfare or (b) provide physical facilities which primarily serve children and youth. Generally, all services for youth under age 21 will be included. However, to round out the picture, a flexible definition would be used so that agencies could report entire programs which are properly classifiable as "youth serving," even if the age group extends a couple of years beyond the age 21 cutoff. For example, anti-poverty youth programs such as the NYC or Job Corps which keep enrollees for a year or two beyond age 21 should be covered. Also include services to pregnant women.

Inasmuch as the emphasis is on programs concentrating primarily on children and youth as a group, no effort will be made to estimate the proportion of benefit derived by children and youth from broader Federal programs which serve the general population at large (e.g., national defense, environmental or general health or Food and Drug measures, etc.). Fundamentally, the dividing line is between programs which have as their objective aid to children and youth, which should be included here, and programs which have a different objective but may incidentally help children and youth. In reporting programs it is emphasized that, except for large activities, it is sufficient to classify the appropriation according to its major purpose rather than splitting it into numerous small fragments. Administrative or overhead expenses should, where feasible, be reported with the program funds. Reporting agencies might consider to what extent data already compiled for their Planning-Programming-Budgeting system and for the OEO Survey of Poverty Related Programs can be used in filling out this report. International activities primarily to benefit children and youth of other nations should be omitted.

In providing the data requested in the form, the following guides should be followed:

> In reporting health programs include those which are primarily for children and youth or provide services to children and youth as individuals, directly or through vendor payments, or which provide prenatal services to women; but exclude general public health services or grants for health facilities which are not specifically for children and youth. Special Analysis H in the volume of Special Analyses accompanying the 1968 Budget contains a good inventory of health programs and describes the scope of this category. Some age

breaks were developed by the agencies for this analysis and should be borne in mind in reporting figures for the present purpose. Please include training programs which are for personnel specializing in health care of children or youth in the "health" category.

In the education and training category include all programs which are designed directly or indirectly to promote education and training *per se* for children and youth under 21. As a rough rule-of-thumb, it should be assumed that all undergraduate college education should be counted; but that aids and facilities for graduate and professional training should be excluded. The new youth-oriented Job Corps and NYC poverty programs should be included entirely, even though some individuals who serve may be over age 21. Special Analysis G from the 1967 Budget provides a good inventory of education and training programs. It also delineates well the scope of this category. However, in the present analysis the special professional education or training for "health" or "welfare," or the other special categories listed on the form and separately financed on a categorical basis should be reported in those categories rather than in "education and training." In other words each special category will include the professional or special categorical training and research in each of the service fields covered in it. The "education and training" category will cover general or multi-purpose programs.

In reporting Federal cash income maintenance payments, please include the cash benefits provided specifically as extra amounts for children and the prorated administrative costs for this portion of the cash benefits program.

In the other categories, please classify as appropriate all the other numerous Federal activities serving children and youth under age 21 or providing facilities for them. These categories will be social and welfare services, housing, employment services and labor standards, food and nutrition, and recreation and all other activities. For smaller programs, particularly, it will suffice to classify the whole amount according to major purpose.

Please use the standard form in every case. Make the best estimate you can if exact figures are not available, expecially for 1963. Refer to earlier forms for 1960 figures. Data are needed for all years to permit a governmentwide analysis.

The "number aided" should be presented as in the Federal Budget--that is, normally related to appropriations. Data should apply only to programs providing direct aid and need not be supplied for smaller programs--that is, those under $10 million in 1968. Large programs should report estimated numbers if exact data are not available.

While the financial data should be keyed to a "new obligational authority," i.e., appropriation basis, splits of programs may be made on an obligation basis and expenditure estimates prorated accordingly. Trust funds, such as OASDI, should be reported as in the Federal Budget, i.e., receipts are counted as new obligational authority and expenditures are reported as such.

Appendix C 2/2/67

Federal Programs Aiding Children and Youth

A. **Organization Administering Program:**

Agency: ______________________________
Bureau: ______________________________

B. **Program:**

Title of Appropriation Account: ______________________________
____
Page in 1968 Budget appendix: ______________________________
Budget Document Identification Code: ☐☐☐☐☐☐
If it is a portion of Appropriation, what is activity aiding C & Y: __
____

C. **For the funds devoted to aiding children and youth provide the following information consistent with amounts in 1968 budget:**

(Amounts in 000's)

Category of Aid	Fiscal Year				
	1960 actual	1963 actual	1966 actual	1967 est.	1968 est.
1. Education and training:					
NOA................					
Expend.............					
2. Health:					
NOA................					
Expend.............					
3. Cash benefits:					
NOA................					
Expend.............					
4. Social & welfare services:					
NOA................					
Expend.............					
5. Employment services and labor standards:					
NOA................					
Expend.............					
6. Food and nutrition:					
NOA................					
Expend.............					
7. All other:					
NOA................					
Expend.............					
8. TOTALS					
NOA................					
Expend.............					

D. **For major programs estimate number of children and youths aided:** (If more room needed, continue on reverse side)

Program	Fiscal Year		
	1966	1967	1968

E. **Respondent:**

Name: ______________________________ Code and Ext.: __________

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